

# The Enterprise

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
9:39 A. M. Daily.  
12:39 P. M. Daily.  
5:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:54 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**  
6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:05 P. M. Daily.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
9:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemetery and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

## POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 to 1:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
San Francisco	6:45	12:03
San Jose	7:33	12:39
San Mateo	8:15	1:05

## MAIL CLOS.

North	A. M.	P. M.
San Francisco	6:40	12:09
San Jose	7:28	12:39
San Mateo	8:10	1:02

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	TREASURER	TAX COLLECTOR	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	ASSESSOR	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY RECORDER	SHERIFF	AUDITOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	SURVEYOR
Hon. G. H. Buck	P. P. Chamberlain	F. M. Granger	J. J. Bullock	G. D. Hayward	H. W. Schaberg	John F. Johnston	J. H. Mansfield	Geo. Barker	Miss Etta M. Tilton	Jas. Crowe	W. B. Gilbert
Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City	Redwood City

## good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Fire practically wiped out the business section of Sawtele last week.

John Silva was instantly killed by falling rock in the Zeila mine at Jackson.

Otto Wiedemeier, a tailor, killed himself at Baker's Beach, San Francisco, a few days ago.

Carlo Giorgis has been found guilty at Yreka of the murder of Jackimo Bona in November last.

Peter Vallejo, a Southern Pacific track walker, was killed by a train near Stockton last week.

Dr. Julius Rotheimer having fallen in the social scale, killed himself at Santa Barbara last week.

The Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company has bought the Los Angeles-Ocean Park and Santa Monica Railroad to cut out competition.

W. H. Gardner, a pioneer fruit grower of Santa Clara county, is dead at his home near Santa Clara.

Mrs. Delphina Jessup, aged 91, died in Los Angeles last week, death coming at the time predicted by her grandson.

Dr. Ng See Pay, a prominent Chinese physician and druggist of San Francisco, was lured into a dark alley and shot, being fatally wounded.

The line of the Independent Telephone Company of Lemoore, which was run into Hanford without a franchise on Sunday, has been torn down.

William A. Stuart, a California pioneer, and for many years a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, was found dead in his room, a victim of apoplexy.

The trial of H. Izuma, a Japanese, who killed a fellow-countryman near Watsonville by chopping his head off with a hatchet, has commenced at Santa Cruz. The defense is insanity.

William J. Mace, one of the proprietors of the Yosemite Hall, and John Brown, a saloon man, fought a duel at thirty feet distance at Madera last week, Mace being injured, but not seriously.

Elmer Sinclair, an employee of the Standard mill at Wallace, Idaho, was hurled to a frightful death by being caught in the belting which runs the immense crushers. His head was crushed between a belt and pulley.

On the application of the Territorial Bank Examiner of Arizona, in the United States Court, Fred Herrera was appointed receiver for the National Bank of Nogales, which was closed up two weeks ago. At the time the bank closed its deposits were said to cover \$200,000.

Chief Johnson of the Eagle clan of the Taku tribe of Alaska, was drowned near Kilisnoo on January 23d. Chief Johnson's house, set on an elevation above Taku village, is a familiar sight to all tourists. The chief owned a schooner, and was widely known as a trader among the whites.

A jury at San Jose last week awarded Mark T. Haneman \$5000 damages for a badly broken leg. Haneman was a driver for the Western Meat Company and received a kick from a horse, which, it is claimed by him, the company knew to be vicious, while the plaintiff was ignorant of such fact.

The widow and children of Henry McCleary, a former Supervisor of Santa Clara county, who was killed at a railroad crossing in Mountain View on November 23d, has begun suit against the Southern Pacific Company to recover \$25,000 damages. Engineer Brown and Fireman Dameron are also made defendants.

Because his wife kissed a young man at a party to pay a forfeit, is the reason John T. Brown killed her and then ended his own life at Pendleton, Oregon. The woman was chided so much about it that she grew desperate and leaving a note to Bert Whitman, the young man she kissed, she accepted the proposal of her husband to go

out and end their lives. Whitman has divulged the contents of the note. It is thought that Brown brooded over the matter of the kiss and magnified the action until he became insanely jealous. He had dyspepsia and tuberculosis and was of a melancholy disposition.

A bold robbery was committed last week at Vineburg, two miles east of Sonoma. The postoffice was broken into and \$5 in stamps and a small sum of money taken. Postmaster W. I. Robinson can give no clew to the robbers, but it is generally believed that they were tramps. As yet no arrests have been made.

The \$15,000 estate left by Dr. Allerton W. Aldrich, who killed himself at the Hotel Savoy in Los Angeles, May 4, 1902, while resisting arrest on a charge of bigamy, was the other day given to Mrs. Leonora Aldrich, his first wife, by Judge Wilbur of the Superior Court. Aldrich's second wife contested the claim, but the Court decided that the divorce which Aldrich had secured from his first wife was illegal.

H. D. Stevens of Seattle was frozen in an Alaska blizzard near Barclay point, on January 10th. His companion, H. I. Frozold, had both hands frozen, and after Stevens' death managed to struggle to a cabin two miles distant, where he was found by prospectors three hours later. Before Stevens' death, Frozold had attempted to carry Stevens, whose legs gave out, but the Seattle man was crazed with the cold and exhaustion and kicked wildly at his companion. Frozold set him down and forced Stevens to walk ahead of him until he dropped. The body was recovered on January 16th and buried at Kayak.

E. T. Perkins, in charge of the Government irrigation works on the Colorado river, is at Imperial arranging for a Government topographical survey of the entire Colorado desert in co-operation with the local irrigation company. The object of the survey is to ascertain if any land east and north of the Imperial district can be used for the projected Government canal from the Colorado river. If it is necessary to carry the canal on the Mexican side of the line it will not be feasible for the Government to build the system. The Government has temporarily withdrawn a large body of land from filing and this survey will determine whether it will be reopened.

## CALLS THE RICH PEOPLE PAGANS

Rector Stone Predicts a Great Struggle Between the Classes.

Chicago.—A majority of the rich and socially influential people of Chicago are pagans, "nice pagans," if you will, but surely pagans," according to Dr. James S. Stone, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church. His arraignment was made during the course of his sermon Sunday morning. Dr. Stone also gave utterance to a warning. He believes that a great struggle between classes is impending, and that Chicago is destined to become the storm center. He warned the rich that they will be the ones to suffer most, and that by their indifference to Christianizing influences and by their failure to set an example of righteous living they were sowing the seeds of bitterness and surely would reap the whirlwind.

Dr. Stone's denunciation of the rich caused a ripple of excitement and much comment. The membership of his church is made up largely of wealthy persons. That there are good people among the rich in the city Dr. Stone readily admitted, but the exceptions, in his opinion, evidently are so few as to make the truth of the rule the more glaring.

## Voters Fail to Pay Poll Tax.

Austin, Texas.—The registration of Texas voters for next November's election closed here at midnight, and while all the returns will not be in for several days, it is estimated that out of the 700,000 voters in Texas, only 500,000 have saved their votes by previously paying their poll tax. Under a constitutional amendment, enacted two years ago made operative a year ago, voters in Texas are not allowed to exercise the franchise unless they pay \$1.75 poll tax each year.

## Stabbed With a Candlestick.

Auburn.—George Eno stabbed his son with a miner's candlestick here with fatal results. The men had been drinking and became involved in an altercation, which resulted in blows. Finally Eno grabbed a miner's candlestick and struck his son with it. The nine-inch point penetrated the youth's lung. The wounded lad is at the hospital, while the father is in jail.

## NEWS FROM ICE FIELDS OF ALASKA

Nome Gamblers Evade Federal Laws by Building Casino on Shore Limits.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH A FAILURE

Rich Beach Diggings Are Found Near Nome—Natives on the Lower Yukon Decimated by Famine and Strange Disease.

Tacoma.—Nome dispatches, via Dawson, say that further complications with the Washington authorities will probably follow the inability of the Federal officers at Nome to carry out President Roosevelt's wish, expressed through the Department of Justice, that gambling be absolutely stopped in Alaska. The sporting element of Nome has built a big gambling casino on the ice of Behring sea, three miles from shore, where are conducted poker, faro and other games recently closed at Nome. The players claim immunity because the casino is outside of the three-mile limit. It was built in sections, and in the spring will be studded ashore for similar use next winter.

Up to the middle of December the Government's second attempt to provide wireless telegraph facilities between Nome and St. Michael, 100 miles apart, across the Behring sea, has proven a failure. The \$60,000 expended in building stations at St. Michael and Port Safety, near Nome, will be lost unless the Signal Service is willing to double the money spent by providing two more stations. Experiments early in the winter showed that the distance was too great for successful transmission during the winter weather.

Some rich ancient beach diggings have been discovered on the tundra, between Hastings and Little Derby creeks, three miles below Fort Davis, near Nome, and half a mile back of the present beach. These diggings are two claims wide and two miles long. As high as \$2 per pan has been taken out, the ruby sand being seven feet deep. Fifty men are erecting cabins in preparation for summer work.

The natives on the lower Yukon, near Nulato, are again being decimated by disease. Two winters ago large numbers of them died from grip and pneumonia. Their food supplies were insufficient, navigation on the Yukon preventing the taking of their usual salmon supply. Mail advices received at Dawson last week from Nulato say that the natives are suffering from a horrible disease something like leprosy. In some respects it resembles blood poisoning. They are but half clad and are suffering fearful privations from hunger. The Catholic mission at Nulato is rendering heroic assistance and has requested aid from the nearest Government post. Food and clothing have been sent from Nulato. Deaths have been numerous.

## PASSENGER RATES TO THE FAIR

Cost of Tickets From the Pacific Coast to St. Louis.

St. Louis.—The final meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association was held here and the following rates from the Pacific Coast were formulated:

From Pacific Coast points to St. Louis and return, \$67.50; from Pacific Coast points to Chicago and return, \$72.50; from Pacific Coast points to Chicago and return by way of St. Louis, \$70.

Tickets at these rates shall be sold three days in each month with a ten day limit going and ninety day limit returning, with stop over privileges at points of transit.

The association will convene in Chicago at a special meeting, the date of which has not been set, to ratify these rates and take final action regarding tickets, regulations and prospective measures.

## Deutschland Beats Record.

New York.—The steamer Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line, arrived at Naples the other day, making the trip in seven days, sixteen hours and forty-five minutes. This beats the record for a steamer between New York and Naples, the ordinary time being twelve days.

## TO MAKE NEGRO BABIES WHITER

Practical Test of a Very Interesting Theory Soon to Be Made.

South Bend, Ind.—Dr. J. W. Hill, a leading physician of Indiana, believes he can make negro infants permanently white by treating them at birth, and will test his theory on the approaching child of a colored woman. Dr. Hill's theory is that by preventing pigmentation of the skin a colored child, which is generally born pale, turning darker under the rays of light, can be made permanently white, even whiter than the Caucasian race. A red light will be used in making the experiment. The hospital room will be furnished in red completely, the attendants will wear red gowns, and the only light in the room will sift through red globes. Dr. Hill is following the suggestion of a Norwegian chemist, who found that by putting chameleons under violent rays the process of throwing off color is not so marked.

## BOUGHT MINES WHILE IN JAIL

O. M. Carter Sends Money to Mexico by Aid of "Tontine" Men.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Federal officers say they have information which leads them to believe that Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers, United States Army, invested a large part of his wealth in some mines in Mexico through the agency of two St. Joseph "Tontine" men.

While Carter was serving his sentence of five years in Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, letters for him were sent from Mexico to St. Joseph, the "Tontine" men delivered them to the penitentiary guard, whom Carter had won over, and this guard delivered them to the ex-Captain in his cell.

The guard, it is said, made frequent trips to St. Joseph after letters, and so adroitly did he perform this service that the penitentiary officials did not suspect what was going on.

## STAGE DROPS OVER PRECIPICE

Passengers Save Their Lives by Hanging to Shrubs as Vehicle Plunges Down.

La Grande, Or.—Only by hanging to bushes did the seven passengers on the Elgin-Joseph stage escape death when the vehicle went over a steep precipice about twenty-five miles from the former city. As it was, two women were badly injured.

The stage dropped at least 100 feet, and both horses were killed. The driver was found lying between them, but he caught the shrubbery in his descent, and thus broke the force of his fall.

Rains had made the ground very slippery, and when rounding a curve the stage, which was on runners, went over.

Help was immediately sent from Wallowa, where the injured were taken.

## Mine Beneath Their Stores

Seattle.—A special from Dawson to the Post-Intelligencer says the town of Grand Forks is being undermined in the pursuit of gold. The town stands on what was originally part of claim No. 6, above Discovery, on Bonanza creek. Grand Forks has a population of 500. It has one long street, lined with business houses. A number of the owners of the business houses and the lots on which they stand have begun digging under their own buildings in quest of the yellow metal and are meeting with success.

## To Study Tropical Diseases.

Cambridge, Mass.—Drs. Tyzer and Brinkerhoff, who have been assisting Dr. Councilman, the bacteriologist of Harvard University, in recent experiments into the cause of smallpox, will leave for Manila soon to continue work there along the lines pursued at Harvard. Besides smallpox, other tropical diseases which are likely to be brought to this land through growing intercourse with the islands, will be investigated.

## New Use for Radium.

Vienna.—Professor Gusenbauer, one of the leading surgeons of Austria, has conducted successfully experiments with radium for enlargement of the gullet in cases of cancerous contraction of the esophagus, thereby obviating the necessity of recourse to artificial nourishment.

## Insurgents Recapture Town.

Paris.—A dispatch received here from San Domingo says after a desperate fight the insurgents recaptured the town of San Pedro de Macoris.

## DESIRED

General Wood Gives British Officer Assurance of Attitude of the United States.

## POSSESSIONS THOUGHT WORTHLESS

Flag Is Simply Raised on a Few of the Groups So That the Sultan of Jolo Might Not Dispose of Them.

London.—Ernest W. Birch, Governor of British North Borneo, who has arrived here, says General Leonard Wood, while recently at Sandakan, capital of North Borneo, informed him that the question of the ownership of the islands off the coast of Borneo, over which a United States war vessel had hoisted the American flag, would be amicably settled, as there was no strong desire on the part of the Americans to keep them.

Washington.—Investigation here shows that General Wood was fully authorized to make the statement attributed to him relative to an amicable settlement of the ownership of the islands off the coast of Borneo. The issue as to the ownership of these islands was made by the dispatch to those waters by Admiral Evans of the gunboat Queros, which hoisted the United States flag on some of the islands. They are said to be practically worthless, but, fearing that the Sultan of Jolo might undertake to bestow them on some other nation, the question was placed in the hands of General Wood with the single understanding that the islands are to be declared part of either the British or the American possessions. It is presumed that General Wood will report to Washington in accordance with his statement to the Governor of North Borneo and that the question will be finally settled by a treaty or protocol between the United States and Great Britain.

## An Entire Block in Los Angeles Burned.

Los Angeles.—Fire completely destroyed the East Los Angeles factory, yard and plant of the Los Angeles Box and Hive Company, entailing a loss of \$60,000. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, and the entire block between Pasadena avenue and Humboldt street was destroyed. Lack of water hampered the firemen in fighting the flames, and it was only by dint of hard effort, after a general alarm had been turned in, that a big conflagration was prevented.

## Suicide of a Prominent Swiss.

Dijon, France.—Arnold Comtesse, son of the President of Switzerland, committed suicide here by shooting. M. Comtesse, who had been living here recently, drove out to pay a visit to a woman of his acquaintance. Upon being informed that she was not in he re-entered his carriage and shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, the bullet penetrating his brain.

## Tours the United States Dead Broke.

Chicago.—A Transiberian Railway official exposes the fact that the former Grand Vizier of Persia toured the United States dead broke. The real reason the ocean liner was held up at New York was because he had no passage money. A railway official paid the hotel bills in San Francisco, Chicago and elsewhere, got the baggage out, and liberated the steamship.

**The People's Store**  
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,  
South San Francisco, Cal.

**This is the Only Store**  
nSan Mateo County that

**SELLS**  
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

**AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES**

**Give Us a Call**  
and be Convinced.

## NEARLY \$200,000,000 WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE PANAMA CANAL

It is estimated that it will cost the United States \$184,233,358 to acquire and complete the Panama canal, besides the amount to be paid to the government in control of the isthmus for the concession.

Already there has been an immense amount of money and energy expended on the canal. It is safe to say that a sum more than sufficient to dig a waterway from ocean to ocean at sea level has been collected from investors at different times in its history.

When De Lesseps organized the first company in 1880 for the construction of the canal, it started work with a paid-up capital of \$60,000,000. For eight years the company toiled, employing at times as many as 15,000 men, after having collected in round figures from the sale of stock and bonds \$280,000,000. Of this it was shown that the expenditure actually made on the isthmus amounted to \$15,400,000, and that the cost of excavation and embankment proper was \$88,600,000. The ultimate cost was then estimated as \$174,600,000. For several years an effort was made to capitalize a new company to complete the work, and at last, in 1894, the present Panama canal company was organized with a paid-up capital of \$13,000,000. Since that time work has advanced at the rate of about 1,000,000 cubic yards of excavation each year.

The total amount of excavation up to the present time has been about 81,000,000 cubic yards. Unfortunately only about 40,000,000 cubic yards of this is available for the waterway proposed in 1889-1900 by the canal commission, of which Rear Admiral Walker was president. The Walker commission's recommendations included this available excavation in the \$40,000,000 to be paid the canal company for its work, maps, records, drawings and the property of the Panama Railroad Company. The commission estimated that the total amount of excavation which would be required for the canal to be built from its plans, exclusive of that for the Boia dam and Giganti spillway, would be 94,863,703 cubic yards. The work remaining to be done, therefore, represents the difference between the amount of available excavation which it will acquire by purchase from the Panama Canal Company, or nearly three-fifths of the entire work. It is estimated that the cost of this work will be \$144,233,358, in addition to the sum to be paid to the present owner of the property. By the time it is completed more than \$450,000,000 will have been obtained in one way or another for use in building the canal, while nearly \$312,000,000 will have actually been spent in connection with its construction and administration.

It was the intention of the Panama Canal Company to make the canal 29.5 feet deep. The increased dimensions of steamers now being built has made it necessary to plan for a much deeper canal, and the Walker commission's plans are for a waterway thirty-six feet deep.

### SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR.

Statesman Who Frequently Opposes His Own Party's Measures.

George F. Hoar, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, occupies a unique position in the upper house of Congress for two reasons: First, he is a distinguished Republican, who is frequently found in aggressive opposition to the administration and to the policies of his party; second, his good faith and sincerity in such opposition have never been challenged, even by those who assail his position most bitterly.

Senator Hoar's attitude on the ques-



SENATOR HOAR.

tion of Philippine annexation, when he sided with the so-called "anti-imperialists," is well remembered; and his carefully prepared speech, when he reproached the administration for its methods in Panama—despite his ardent championship of the proposed isthmian canal—adds another important link to his chain of differences with his party.

Mr. Hoar's exceptional ability makes him always a marked man in the Senate when he rises to speak, regardless of the topic which may happen to claim his attention.

### GERMAN HOUSEKEEPER THRIFTY

Tradition and System Help to Simplify the Daily Work.

It is small wonder that the German hausfrau traveling in America holds up her hands in horror over the systemless system by which our American households are directed.

In Germany everything is so much more a matter of understood rule and tradition than with us. And, while tradition occasionally has its disadvantages, in many ways it is a boon to the housekeeper.

The German family in good circumstances will employ but three servants where an American family needs five or six, the German way of living being simpler in many particulars. There will be a cook, whose wages are not likely to exceed \$12 a month; a house girl, who receives a little less, and a houseman or butler, whose wages vary, according to his ability, from \$2.50 to \$20 a month.

He opens the door, serves at table as well as sets it, polishes the floors, does errands, walks behind the ladies on the street, and is a handy man in many capacities, especially as dishwasher.

The cook stove being usually of tile, it is washed, not blacked; the breakfast rolls are delivered from the bakers, and her morning meal of coffee, rolls and fresh eggs requires so little preparation that a number of household tasks may be accomplished during the hour which in this country is needed for preparing our hearty breakfast.

This clears the way for a more careful preparation of the other meals, and the evening dinner, when only the family is present, is likely to be a much more carefully planned and a better served function than with us. Once a week a woman inspector pays a visit to the house early in the morning. She cleans all the brasses, scours the kitchen utensils till they shine, washes

the windows and scrubs the floors, all for considerably less than an American dollar.

The German housewife would look with contempt on our meagerly stocked linen closet; her own stores are sufficient to last many years, although her plan of a wash day every three or four months is decidedly dreadful in the light of modern ideas of cleanliness. If a servant gets his meals outside the house, the cost of them is supplied by the employer. The terms of service and wages are definitely agreed upon before any engagement is made.

Each servant owns a book containing the owner's name, birthplace and age; the occupation he follows, and the comment, favorable or otherwise, of his last employer. The mistress takes charge of this book during the time of service, and on its termination writes her own comment therein.

A system quite similar is followed in France, but the parish priest is the reference as to general character, with much influence in the terms of agreement between employer and employed.

### CONVINCED, BUT UNDETERRED.

Little Girl Believed in Keeping Sight of the Main Point.

There are some children who like to know the reason for orders, and are then contented to obey; but the majority of small folk are admirably represented by two girls of ten and twelve who once honored a writer in the Fortnightly Review with a long visit, and with whom he attempted an occasional dose of reason. The autumn morning was cold, yet paddling in the water along the beach was in question.

"No, it's too cold to paddle to-day," said the host.

"Oh, but we're not a bit cold. May not we paddle?"

"You said the water was cold yesterday, and it will be much colder to-day. Besides, it's beginning to rain."

"Oh, we were only funning yesterday, and indeed there was only one teeny, weeny spot of rain. Mayn't we go and paddle to-day?"

"Look here, Beatrice, do you remember last week when you both had colds, and had to stay in bed for breakfast, and cried, and said it was hateful?"

"Yes, of course."

"Well, paddling about in icy cold water, catching colds, would give you another cold exactly like that, and you would have to stay indoors; and even if it got quite hot again for two or three days, you wouldn't be able to paddle. Surely, there's no sense in risking all that just in order to go into the sea this morning, when you wouldn't enjoy it a bit, because it's too cold, and no other children would be there for you to play with. Surely, you must see the sense of that?"

"Oh, yes! And now may we go and paddle?"

"[Carpentry in Far East.

In our big lumber mills, where great pine sticks are reduced to kindling in a few minutes, the millman is merely required to see that the stick is secured straight in the carriage. He would be bewildered if compelled suddenly to follow the Philippine method of lumber reduction, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine. There the largest stocks are sawed by hand. Even woods as hard as teak are set up on a frame, and two laborers monotonously pull a big bandsaw through its tough length for days and days until they have produced the slabs of which eastern furniture is made. Our modern carpenter is little more than a joiner of parts. The intricate moldings and beadings come ready finished and all he has to do is to put them together.

But the carpenter of the far east receives the wood in the rough, exactly as it is left by the band sawyer. He must carve his moldings before they can be placed in the houses. In India, China, Turkey, Syria and adjacent countries these clever artisans may be seen working with tools as primitive almost as those used in the days before America was discovered.

## IN A FORBIDDEN LAND

TIBET IS DESPOTICALLY RULED BY ITS PRIESTS.

Grand Lamas Who Practically Own All the Property in the Country—A Queer Code of Penances—Praying by Mechanism.

For centuries Tibet has been almost a sealed book to the rest of the world, and the result of the expedition under Col. Younghusband, which the British have sent into the region, will be watched with interest. The high priests, or lamas, of Tibet have ever denounced the foreigner as an incarnate devil, and they preach that so long as Tibet remains isolated from the rest of the universe, so long shall she be great. A few missionaries and explorers have wandered across the corners of this great tableland, clambered up some of its snow-clad mountains, and visited a few of its stone cities; yet the greater part of its 650,000



A MOUNTED LAMA.

square miles, an area equal to Germany, France and Italy combined, is still unknown to the outside world. On the maps of the world there is no other such white patch as this in the center of Asia.

From the account of travelers Tibet would seem to be a land where religion is supreme. The people obey their priests with almost slavish obedience, and accept the most marvelous teachings with utter credulity. The lamas possess most of the wealth of the country, and consequently they have reason to fear the foreigner and the intrusion of the explorer.

Colonel Younghusband's punitive expedition into Tibet was undertaken in retaliation for the grand lama's curt

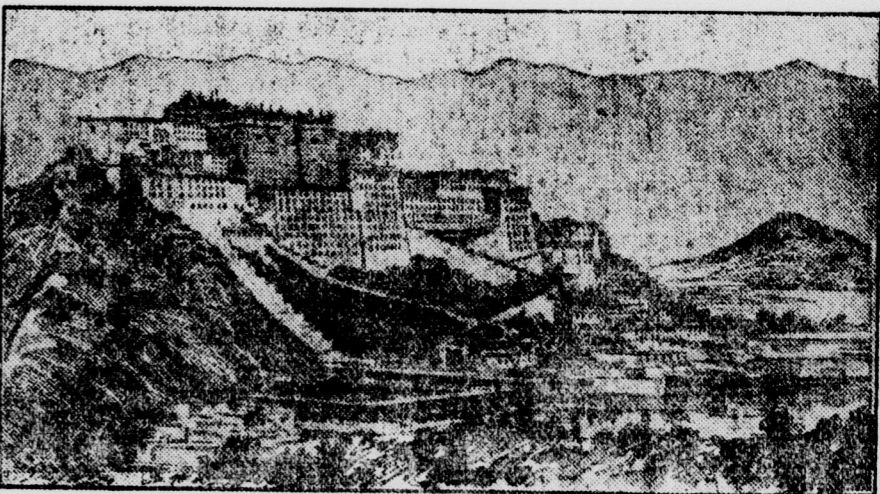
Tibet are in a very primitive condition.

In the country districts the principal occupations are agriculture and cattle raising. Labor of all sorts is very cheap in Tibet, the men being paid but 2 or 3 cents a day, while the women generally receive but their board and lodging. Where the country is not a barren waste the principal products are wheat, barley, peas and beans, the live stock raised including horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep and yaks. As in everything else, primitive methods prevail, and prosperity is constantly absent.

The population, which has at times been estimated at over 30,000,000, whereas a tenth of that figure would probably be nearer the mark, is rapidly on the decrease on account of the prevalence of disease, the chief ill being smallpox. Dirt abounds everywhere, as explorers soon discover to their great disgust. The reason for this state of affairs is not hard to seek, since dirt is considered sacred, and washing is religiously tabooed.

Religion amounts to a passion with lamas and laymen alike, but it is in many ways a religion of but formal observance. Prayers are regarded as of great potency, and the lamas have devised an ingenious method of saying a great many prayers in a short space of time. A small, hollow cylinder is fixed on an axle, one end of which extends beyond the cylinder to serve for a handle. In this "praying wheel," as it is called, are deposited small slips of paper on which have been written prayers composed by the lamas. The wheel is then revolved rapidly, the theory being that the devotees will thus attain the felicity of Nirvana without having to pass through many intermediate stages of reincarnation. The prayer wheels, it might be remarked, also serve to wreak vengeance on an enemy, the person injured stealing his enemy's prayer wheel and revolving it in the wrong direction in the belief that this will certainly assure an unhappy hereafter for the luckless owner. This alone is sufficient to convince the observer of the state of spiritual degradation into which the people are plunged.

Tibet as at present constituted is clearly no place for white men, nor can it be said to offer many advantages under a high state of civilization. In addition to its topographical shortcomings, of which mention has already been made, climate plays no small part



GRAND LAMA'S PALACE—LASSA.

refusal to treat with the mission sent by the British to discuss the Tibetans' non-observance of trade treaties. It may mean the complete unavailing of the mysteries that enshroud this Asiatic country which has so resolutely pursued a policy of shutting its doors to foreigners, and has since the expulsion of the Jesuit missionaries early in the nineteenth century been visited by but a scant handful of daring explorers. Of these but four or five succeeded in penetrating to the capital, the sacred city of Lassa, where the grand lama dreams his life away in his nine-story palace.

The hostility of the natives is by no means the only thing that prevents explorers from penetrating far into Tibet. The country, a tableland of 15,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level, wild, mountainous and devoid of roads, is by nature fully as inhospitable as Siberia. Outside of the monasteries, or lamaseries, as they are called, there are no houses, mud hovels serving to accommodate the natives. This, however, does not apply to Lassa itself, which, as the few photographs obtained show, is a well laid out city, picturesquely located on the southern slope of a mountain, with the palace of the grand lama towering above the other buildings. The grand lama, or, rather, the dalai lama—for there are two grand lamas—is not only the chief personage in Tibet, but is acknowledged as the head of the Buddhist church throughout Tibet, Mongolia and China. From the little that has been written about him it appears that, as a rule, the dalai lama, who is elected when a child, dies young, and it has been hinted that the length of his days depends upon the amount of trouble he gives the gyalpo, the temporal ruler of Lassa.

The lamas dominate the country. Their influence can be easily understood when it is said that fully one-sixth of the population are numbered in their order. The lamaseries dot the mountain sides like fortresses, and the people willingly labor to support their spiritual guides, who do not lose an opportunity to terrorize them. One thing that contributes to keep these priests in power is the fact that the people believe them to possess god-like powers, and wonderful are the tales travelers tell of remarkable exhibitions going to support this belief. Human sacrifices are also said to be a component part of the religion of the country, which is described as being but a veneer of Buddhism over a body of savage and uncouth superstition. As may be imagined, the spiritual, aesthetic and moral sides of the people of

in making it undesirable for purposes of settlement. August, September, October and November are the only months which can be considered "dry," rain or snow contributing to render the remaining months unpleasant. According to Zoubikov, the average annual temperature is 42 degrees for morning, 67 for noon and 50 for night, a variability that, to say the least, cannot be conducive to comfort.

A not unnatural result of the conditions which have so effectually barred communication between Tibet and the outside world is the maintenance of a very small army. It is said that there are not more than 4,000 soldiers in all the dalai lama's domains, and these are very poorly equipped and disciplined. As a consequence robbery and outrage are prevalent throughout Tibet. The lamas, it should be said, control the administration of justice as well as the dispensation of religious instruction, and the courts are more remarkable for their superstition than for their law. Crude and barbaric methods prevail of a nature that would disgrace even the Middle Ages. Drowning, torture and flogging are common penalties for slight offenses.

### Audacious Morgan.

An old Washington gentleman tells a story which he overheard President Lincoln repeat. During one of the busy reception hours, when the President was talking first to one, then to another of the many who filled the room in the White House, a gentleman asked if any news had been received from John Morgan, whose Confederate cavalry were raiding Kentucky and Ohio.

"We'll catch them some of these days," replied Lincoln. "I admire him, for he is a bold operator. He always goes after the mail trains in order to get information from Washington. On his last raid he opened some mail bags and took possession of the official correspondence."

"One letter was from the War Department to a lieutenant in Grant's army; it contained a captain's commission for him. Right under the signature of A. Lincoln the audacious Morgan wrote, 'Approved, John Morgan,' and sent the communication on its way. So there is one officer in our army whose commission bears my signature with the approval of that daredevil raider."

"Did the duke get down on his knees when he asked you to marry him?" "Mercy, no! He got down Bradstreet's."

It may be a good plan to elect our heroes by popular vote and provide that none of them shall serve a longer than four year term.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Greenland. It is rather a pity that these discoveries cannot be made in some place which is comfortable for residence purposes.

A scientist tells us that the planet Jupiter has six floors and a basement, but the most persuasive real estate agent will not succeed in getting us to go and live there unless it has an elevator.

Here's Mr. Carnegie extolling the blessings of poverty again. And Job Hedges says the laird of Skibo might have been enjoying these blessings now if he had taken common stock instead of bonds.

The boy problem is a mighty one. One-half of the orators are complaining because there are not boys enough and the other half are not able to agree as to what shall be done with the boys that we have.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to have a desk in his father's office, where he will start in the railroad business "as a clerk." It isn't expected that he will be docked for being late or taking a day off now and then.

Robert Goelet is being sued for \$10,000 for running his automobile over a man in Boston. Some of the helmsmen will wonder why the victim should not consider it an honor to have been run over by the brother-in-law of a duke.

There really is no limit to the practical in education. Here is a Boston supervisor arguing for teaching the school children more fairy tales. Yet consider the extent to which the country is already overrun with promoters capable of writing the most alluring prospectuses.

Twenty new varieties of fish were discovered last summer in the waters about Alaska by an expedition from the United States Fish Commission. The boy with the bent pin and the anglerworm does not care. To him a fish is a fish, by whatever scientific name it may be called.

Fire is the greatest of architects. Cities would make but mean progress without an occasional conflagration. Men will hold on to a ramshackle property till it rots. Whole sections of cities are disfigured by decaying structures. Along comes the fire; eyesores disappear and in their places rise solid structures in keeping with the age.

In the resurvey which has just been completed of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, some of the original boundary stones were found in place. Others were doing duty in the neighborhood as door steps or ovens; one served as a curbstone, and two had been used in building a church near the National Pike. The arbitrary line which they marked has played a more important part in the history of this continent than many a natural boundary of far more imposing appearance.

According to advices from the Treasury Department the government mill at Philadelphia will cease to grind out pennies for a time, there being now a surplusage of this kind of currency in the country. During the last five years 3,000,000,393 pennies have been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coins the 1-cent pieces, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, 89,600,000 cents were coined. If this five-year output were collected in a heap it would make a sizable stage mountain at least.

"The Strike of a Grand Duchess" would be an appropriate title for the story of a recent episode in the career of the bride of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. When she went home to the palace in Weimar, after marrying the Grand Duke, she proposed to refurbish her apartments in modern style, but the conservative old women of the court objected on the ground that the furniture which had pleased the duchesses for two hundred years ought not to be removed. Her husband agreed with the old women. Then she wished to say what she was to have for dinner. The old women thought that it was beneath the dignity of a grand duchess to interest herself in what went on in the kitchen, and the Grand Duke thought so, too. After several more ineffectual attempts to be mistress in her own house, she took the train for Switzerland. Her husband followed, but could not persuade her to return home till he had promised to get rid of the old women and to let her have her own way in the house. If the Grand Duke had been an American husband he

There has been a vast deal of discussion of late, most of it with a tinge of surprise, about the frequency with which those who are guilty of crimes of all sorts, from the pettiest to the most atrocious, are found, when discovered at all, to be little past boyhood in years. Certain occurrences in Chicago have furnished fresh emphasis. All sorts of reasons for it have been suggested, and to make a list of them appeals curiously to one's sense of humor. Some queer speculators have found a cause in smoking cigarettes. Others attribute most youthful crimes to reading novels of the "dime" variety. Others find all the inspiration in saloons, some in pool rooms and some find it in the promiscuous association of schools. On the heels of this come those who insist it is because youths do not have enough of school. Some point to vicious home influences and others to no home influences at all. Some are sure it is all due to the irreligion of the day, others that it is part of youth's rebellion against being forced to work, and still others that it is a fruit of idleness, or not work enough to "keep out of mischief." This proneness to deal with symptoms and call them causes would be funny if it were not saddening. All these things are effects of a deeper, earlier cause, just as the crimes are effects. The truth seems to be that modern society, in this country at least, has lost respect for the principle of authority. Obedience to established law ought to be the first lesson the child learns. Somehow, for some reason, it is not taught any more. The parent of today thinks the child must be governed, if at all, by reason and love. So he may be, when once the habit is formed. Until then it would be no more absurd to treat the baby's colic with philosophic comment on the folly of crying. Mere passion or foolishness, not firm, cool, unshrinking authority, is the home practice. The child learns no lesson of obedience there. He learns no more in school, and when he drops, a practiced anarchist in lawless habit, into the general world of men the first fact he observes is the ramshackle administration of the law. "Do as you please" is the creed, and the ingenuity of lawyers, the perfunctory habits and delays of courts, the indeterminate sentence and other similar causes lead the youth to think that punishment for wrong-doing has died out of the world. This is a better reason than variegated or novels or idleness.

Dresden, China.

The retiring postmaster of the British House of Commons tells a story of his early experiences of postal work, a good many years ago. It was a London office, and a customer came in and handed a letter over the counter to the young woman who was serving stamps.

After reading the address, she said it would be fivepence.

"But I have never paid more than twopence half-penny before," objected the customer. "Is it overweight?"

No, it was not overweight, said the clerk, but all letters to China were fivepence, and as this was addressed to Dresden—

And so He Did Not Say It.

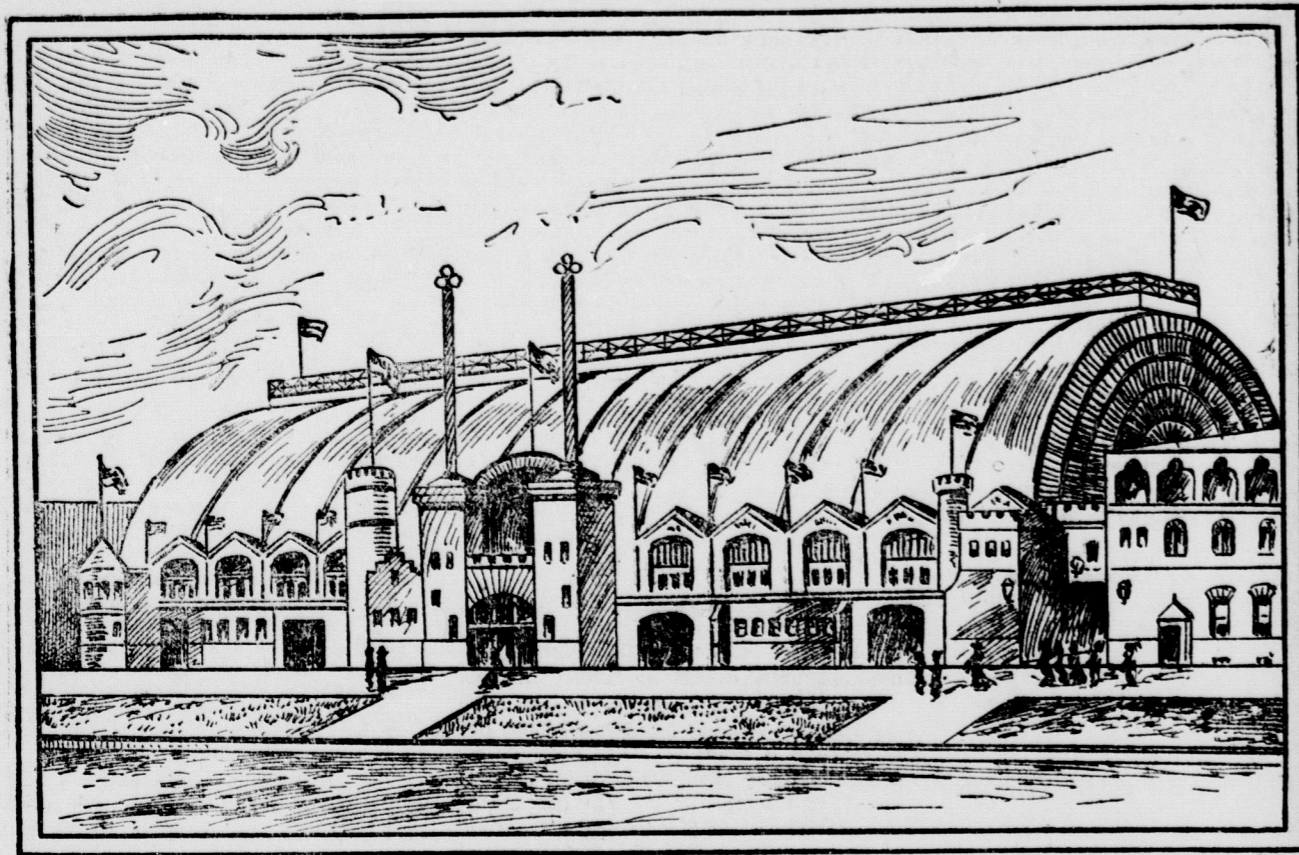
Mr. Elder—There is something I want to say to you, Bessie—er—that is, Miss Kuteley.

Miss Kuteley—Call me Bessie if you wish.

Mr. Elder—Oh, may I?

Miss Kuteley—Of course; all old gentlemen call me Bessie.—Philadelphia Ledger.

# THE GREAT CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD



The Chicago Coliseum, in which the Republican National Convention will be held next year, is one of the greatest auditoriums in this country. It is built on the site formerly occupied by the Libby Prison War Museum, and the ornamental outer wall of the building is the same which surrounded the museum. The seating capacity of the building is about 15,000. A part of the main floor space only will be necessary for the accommodation of the delegates, and the remainder of this and the enormous galleries, extending entirely around the building, can be utilized for visitors. The building is located within a few minutes' walk of the center of the city, one block from Michigan avenue and four blocks from the lake. It cost \$500,000 to build, and was completed in 1900, and opened for the National Grand Army encampment of that year.

## WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

You are going to do great things, you say.  
But what have you done?  
You are going to win in a splendid way.  
As others have won;  
You have plans that when they are put in force  
Will make you sublime;  
You have mapped out a glorious upward course—  
But why don't you climb?  
You're not quite ready to start, you say;  
If you hope to win  
The time to be starting is now—to-day—  
Don't dally, begin!  
No man has ever been ready as yet,  
Nor ever will be;  
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set—  
But try it and see.  
You are going to do great things, you say.  
You have splendid plans;  
Your dreams are of heights that are far away;  
They're a hopeful man's—  
But the world, when it judges the case for you,  
At the end, my son,  
Will think not of what you were going to do,  
But of what you've done.  
—S. E. Kiser.

## "YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME"

THE sun was slipping behind the fringe of trees across the field when Zeb Fulton reached the end of the rows. With an effort he straightened himself. The hoe fell to the ground. He unwound a red handkerchief from about his neck, wiped over his face, and, turning, let his eyes wander over the patch of cotton. Something like a groan escaped him. It looked a hopeless task; excepting for a few dozen rows that he had hoed, cotton could scarcely be seen in the rank weeds.  
Zeb Fulton had moved into the Gib-town neighborhood, in the early winter, from the Clear Creek country. There he had owned a small farm; but, his wife falling sick, he had mortgaged it that he might pay doctors' bills. A crop failure forced him to turn over the farm to his creditors. With an invalid wife and four helpless children it had been difficult for him to rent a farm. Land-owners wanted men that had a "good force of hands." The cabin and little hillside patch was the best he could do. Under favoring circumstances it did not promise much; hampered as he was it looked almost hopeless.  
He walked slowly toward the cabin. As he climbed the fence between it and the field the children came running to meet him. The tired look vanished from his face as they clung to his trousers and reached up for his hands. The smallest, a toddling baby, he kissed and lifted to his arms. The group entered the cabin. Fulton sat down by the bedside, the baby on his knee.  
"How have you been resting, Mollie?" he asked, a shade of anxiety in his voice.  
There was a movement in the quilts; a thin hand was stretched out to him. Fulton took it tenderly between his rough palms.  
"Zeb, I'm so much trouble. How tired you must get worrin' with the children, the cooking, tending the crop, and me such a burden—an'—"  
"There, don't talk any more, Mollie. You've had a bad day. You mustn't feel that way. I'll hurry the supper and gallop over and see the doctor."  
"No, Zeb, don't; you can't afford it, and it'll be of no use."  
"Don't, Mollie, don't—that's what hurts. You mustn't give up. The doctor will pull you through all right, yet."  
He leaned over and kissed the pale brow.  
"There, now, see if you can't get

some sleep while me and the children cook a bite."

He took the children into the shed-room and closed the door. A fire kindled and supper placed on the stove, he took down the milk pail and went down to some thatched stalls to milk and feed the cow, the children following at his heels.

Dr. Gaines and the village preacher, Zora Pertil, were engaged in conversation when Fulton reached the doctor's office that night. So it happened that the Rev. Pertil learned of Fulton's sick wife. The next morning he drove out. It was late in the day when he reached the cabin, and Fulton had already gone to the field.

The minister didn't remain long. After speaking a few words to the sick woman and the children, he prayed and took his departure. He saw at a glance that other things than prayers and words of sympathy were needed. He spent the morning visiting neighboring farms. When he returned home, late that evening, tired with the day's work, he felt that it had not been in vain.

At noon, when Fulton was told of the preacher's visit, he said nothing, but a queer expression came on his face. Whether of approval or resentment it was hard to tell.

The next morning he was clearing away the breakfast dishes and trying to quiet a fretful child when he chanced to glance out of the door. He was almost startled. A dozen men were hoeing industriously in the cotton patch. He stood for some minutes regarding them, dazed. He was not a hard man, and, touched by the unexpected show of kindness, a tear came into his eye; rolled down his cheek, splashed on the plate he was drying. In a moment he was ashamed of the weakness and quickly brushed all traces of it from his eye. He hung up the dishpan, washed the baby's face, and entered his wife's room.

"Molly, we'll have company for dinner," he said, as he began to tidy the room. "The neighbors are hoeing in the cotton."

There was a little smothered cry of joy.

"I'm so glad for you, Zeb." Fulton picked up his hoe and walked toward the men. They saw him approaching. One of them stepped out to meet him.

"We've treated you shabby, Mr. Fulton," he began. "We didn't know just how you were situated till the parson rode round yesterday an' told us."

"I'm shore I prelate yore kindness," returned Fulton, as he began to chop into the weeds industriously.

"I low you needn't work to-day," continued the man. "We'd rather you'd stay with yer wife. We'll git over the patch 'gin night 'bout yore help."

Fulton threw his hoe to the fence corner and returned to the house. The wives of the men had arrived in his absence. When he entered the cabin it presented the appearance of having undergone a general renovating. There was snowy linen on the bed, and it was wheeled to where his wife, dressed in a clean wrapper, could look through the sunshine across the valley. A faint color had crept into her cheeks and brightness into her eyes. The children, with clean dresses and faces, looked tidier than for many a day. The baby sat on a quilt on the floor playing with a new rag doll.

Some of the women were in the kitchen getting dinner that they had brought, and behind the shed he could hear the sound of scrub-boards as others busily washed the soiled clothes that had accumulated in the house for weeks.

Fulton glanced about him dubiously, not knowing just how to adjust himself to the situation.

"Now, jest sit down by yore wife an' rest to-day," said one of the women, stepping in from the kitchen. We're shore ashamed for bein' so onneigh-borly. Guess you think we're a hard

set 'bout here, an' not without cause. We ain't makin' no excuse, but spring's been so late, an' been so much rain, an' the men folks so behin' with their crops, we jest ain't had no time to think o' anybody but ourselves. The parson come over yesterday an' tole us we ought to be ashamed, an' we air. You'll not hold it 'gin us, will you, Mr. Fulton?"

"I'm shore I prelate yore kindness," said Fulton, awkwardly pushing a chair to the side of the bed.

"Yes, do set down an' rest. You shorely must be petered out with all the work you've had to do."

The door closed and Fulton was left alone with his wife. The baby still cooed over the rag doll. He sat in silence, holding his wife's hand, his eyes rested on the men in the field and the baby on the floor.

The next Sunday morning, Fulton, the baby on his knee, sat on the doorstep looking across the valley to where the housetops and spire of the village church had glistened in the sun. He had been gazing some time through the shimmering air that lay over the fields, when he turned and spoke to his wife.

"Molly, would you mind if I leave you a couple of hours with the children?"

"Why, no, Zeb; but where are you going to-day?"

"I thought I would go over and hear the parson."

Again the sun was sinking behind the fringe of woods along the ridge. The trees made long black shadows across the cotton patch, now white as a field of snow, with its millions of bursting bolls.

Fulton and his wife stood by the fence viewing the promising prospect. The baby played about its mother's knee, and the children gazed out over the fields toward the golden sunset.

Fulton put his arm about his wife and drew her closer to him. As he kissed the upturned brow the sun glided for a moment their bared heads.

"Molly, when the crop's sold," he was saying, "we'll buy back the little Clear Creek farm."

The baby clapped its hands and laughed.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## NO WATER MAY BE NEEDED.

Agricultural Department Considers the Problem of Dry Farming.

It is probable that in the near future it will be possible to raise good crops without either natural or artificial irrigation. As is apparent to everyone, even the most liberal system of irrigation will not exhaust the available arid and semi-arid regions of the west, as even when irrigation has been applied to its utmost limits there will remain some millions of acres of fertile land that adjoins these reclaimed wastes. The lands lie principally between the one hundredth and the one hundredth and twentieth meridians and comprise areas over which there is a deficient rainfall, with no available neighboring sources of supply which might be brought to them even by canals.

But the department of agriculture has other resources to fall back upon. If the customary crops require water why not develop new crops that can be grown dry? This, in substance, is the problem the bureau of plant industry has set for itself. Dry land farming or "dry farming" is the name of this unique scheme. Just now the world is being searched for industrial plants that can sustain life and mature crops with a minimum of water and an elaborate life study of all such plants is under way.

## Hottest Place on Earth.

The hottest place on earth is Bohreim, on an island in the Persian Gulf, which has a mean annual temperature of 99 degrees.

## The Farm Area.

The farms of the United States cover 841,000,000 acres and employ 10,500,000 persons.

## MOON IS A LIFELESS WORLD.

Covered With Vast Mountains, but Without Atmosphere or Vegetation.

Children and grown folk, too, like to think of the disc the moon presents to the earth as the smiling face of an old man. A little study and a little drawing upon the imagination easily turns the full moon into such a face, more or less closely resembling the pictures of the moon as shown in children's books. It requires a more careful observation to discern the "man in the moon," with his bundle of sticks on his back, as he is seen by the children of Germany, who are taught to regard him with fear and awe.

Before Galileo's invention of the telescope it was not known what caused the mottled appearance of the moon's surface. We now know that the surface of the moon is diversified with hills and valleys and mountains and plains, just as the earth is, and that it is the shadows cast by the elevated portions of the surface that cause some parts to appear darker than others.

The lunar mountains are vastly higher in proportion than those of the earth. Though the moon is only about one-fiftieth the size of the earth, its mountains are nearly as high, one, at least, being about four and a half miles high. Another peculiarity of these mountains is that many of them have the form of volcanic craters, which no doubt they really are. So far as can be seen all are extinct, however. Near the center of the level floor of these craters, often thousands of feet below the top of the rim, is a curious peak resembling a little mountain within a mountain. Herodotus, the largest of these mountains, has a diameter of more than twenty-three miles, and its crater is 4,000 feet deep. Beside the giant Plato Herodotus is a mere pigmy, for the former is more than three times as far across and deep.

The moon is a dead world, a fossil among the heavenly bodies. There is apparently no vegetation, no atmosphere, no life of any kind. Could we stand on her surface, everything would, in consequence, appear strange and odd. Even at midday the sky would be studded with stars, but the sky itself would be black. There would be no dawn or twilight, for the sun would rise and set suddenly and sharply, its two weeks' intolerable glare giving way to another two weeks of intense cold. Everything would be somber, colorless, silent; there would be only sharp outlines of light and shade, softened by no gradations such as make the earth pleasant and beautiful.

## ANCIENT ILLINOIS JAIL WHERE

MOB KILLED JOSEPH SMITH

An interesting landmark, the scene of a tragedy, has been sold to the Mormons. This is the old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram



HISTORIC OLD LANDMARK.

were killed by a mob in June, 1844. It is built of sandstone and is well preserved. It was then the Sheriff's residence, one room being used for a jail, and it has always been occupied as a residence. It stands on an acre of ground well improved. The property was recently sold to the Mormons for \$4,000—\$1,000 under its real value. It is reported that the building will be removed to Salt Lake City, to be set up there as a memorial.

## Not for Fashion's Sake.

The criminal law of England was formerly marked by indiscriminating severity. Theft of an article valued above ten shillings was punished with death. In writing about "Sweet Hampstead and Its Associations," Mrs. White records a pleasant thing of Lord Mansfield, who, as a rule, leaned to the side of mercy.

It was Lord Mansfield who directed a jury to find a stolen trinket less in value than ten shillings in order that the thief might escape capital punishment. To this the jeweler who prosecuted demurred, asserting that the fashion of the thing had cost him twice that money.

"Gentlemen," replied the judge, with grave solemnity, "we ourselves stand in need of mercy; let us not hang a man for the fashion's sake!"

## Japanese Are Growing Taller.

Published statistics indicate that the average of height among the little brown men of Japan is increasing. The people of that brave, enterprising and progressive nation have been taking a great deal of thought in recent years, and even if they have not been able by taking thought to add a cubit to their stature, they may possibly have succeeded in producing elongation to a moderate extent.

## Secret of Married Bliss.

"They seem to live very happily together."  
"Yes. Neither understands the other, but both think they do."—San Francisco Bulletin.

No, Cordella, gastronomy has nothing to do with regulating the price of gaa.

## Other Powers Caught

Cutting Off

An article on Russia in L'Europe, a journal of influence issued in Paris, has attracted no little attention in the press. The author is a Danish dilettante, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. It assumes that Russia is an undesirable and dangerous element in Europe and Asia, and as a means of thwarting her further advance proposes that other nations stop supplying her with money. Since 1899, the writer estimates, Russia has borrowed abroad \$700,000,000 with which to build fleets and to maintain an army, no less than to establish the gold standard and build railways, and M. Bjornson seems to take it very much to heart that "the larger part of this foreign gold, which has maintained the Russian institutions and served its plans of oppression and of conquest, has flowed from the country of liberty, equality and fraternity."

"It is admitted in France and America," M. Bjornson goes on to say, "that without French gold the Russian institution would have gone to smash long ago. No centralized power, even the best, is, for any length of time, capable of governing so many and varied peoples. No land, no matter how powerful, can stretch over such an enormous territory or unite so many contrary destinies, created by varied climates and by numerous racial and religious differences. But what the best government, what the most powerful hand cannot perform becomes chaos and misery under a feeble autocratic power or a bureaucratic institution that is mercenary and mendacious, unstable and oppressive. Without the foreigner's aid it would have destroyed itself, whether by revolution or by asphyxia. What, however, would have been most natural, would have been a general disintegration of the administration of the colossal masses of Russia according to a scheme of federalization."

"With the aid of the foreigner's gold all the inflammable material of this formidable accumulation of injustice and distress has been able to subsist until it has become a danger to us all. Unless a war precipitates her upon her neighbors—a war which would be followed through long years by thunderings and tumults—she will continue to court them as of yore. On this point Russian and foreigner agree. But war will come. If up to the present time the all-powerful Russian institution has not recoiled before any of the means taken to prolong its existence, why should it recoil before war? Whatever the result of the war, one thing is certain—the payment of interest will cease. Russia will thank the aid given her by state bankruptcy."—Public Opinion.

## A FAMILY OF OPOSSUMS.

Southern Mother and Her Family of Interesting Little Ones.

The first young opossums I ever saw were in their mother's pouch, which is one of the most interesting stages of their development, to my way of thinking. I was examining a hollow tree in a forest in the South, when I discovered an old opossum curled up, apparently asleep. The sight was not a new one, and I should probably have left her to finish her nap had I not caught sight of a little white head, with a long, pointed snout and a pair of beady black eyes, which peered at me from beneath the larger animal. This was entirely another matter, so I took the old lady opossum gently by the tail, and lifted her out of the tree. As I did so she growled angrily, and opened her mouth in a horrible grin, displaying a mouthful of white teeth of many sorts and sizes. But I knew that this was done chiefly for effect, for an opossum will rarely bite unless you put your hand in its mouth, or in some other way give it a good chance to get hold of you. Her scaly, muscular tail squirmed in my hand like a snake, and before I got her quite to the ground I dropped her. Slight as was the fall, it killed her, apparently, for there she lay, with lips drawn back, and curled up in the very attitude of death. But she was only "playing possum," and as I had seen the trick played before I was not deceived. Not a young one was in sight; even the one which had betrayed me to the presence of the family had retired to the depths of its mother's pouch. So I rolled her over, and putting in my hand drew out the babies one by one. There were twelve of them, and when I laid them out on the grass they crawled slowly about, opening their mouths to yawn or to give vent to explosive little squeaks, which sounded more like suppressed sneezing than anything else I can think of. Very soon they found their mother, and began to climb upon her body, holding to her long gray fur with their hand-like paws. When I tried to detach one little fellow it was amusing to see the efforts he made to retain his position. He grasped a tuft of long hair in each of his tiny fists, seized another tuft in his mouth, and twined his flexible tail firmly around another. Left to his own devices, his mother need have had no fear of his falling off.—Ernest Harold Baynes, in the Woman's Home Companion.

## Not Very Loud.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay drifted into the lobby of the Arlington in Washington in a spic and span new suit of clothes, and a Southern member of Congress congratulated him upon his appearance.

"Good fit—eh?" said Quay, much pleased.

"Fit! Sets better'n a hen, Senator!" was the reply.

When a man snores he ought to be rapped in slumber.

Dangerous Nostrums.—Some of the anti-fat medicines on the market contain a preparation of thyroid glands which is powerful medicine. It has been known to produce very disagreeable symptoms and even death by its action on the heart.

Pimples.—Sometimes after shaving small red pimples appear on the face. These are usually due to irritation from the ends of the growing beard. Witch hazel jelly rubbed into the skin immediately after shaving will help to prevent this troublesome condition.

Defective Eyes.—More interest is being taken in the correction of defective vision of school children. Many a child has been cured of severe headaches and a dread of books by the proper fitting of glasses. This matter should never be neglected. The few dollars paid to an oculist may save years of suffering.

Dietary Foods.—Nervous folks ought to partake often of cheese which acts as a sedative. They should beware of eating cheese to excess, however, as it is a tax on the digestion. Only moderate consumption is efficacious. Steady diet of potatoes induces fatigue of both mind and body. Apples are now held to contain much sustenance for the brain and to have an exhilarating effect on the spirits.

Caution in Regard to Liniments.—Most of the liniments which have great power for good contain sufficiently large quantities of such powerful drugs as ammonia, chloroform, aconite, or opium to produce serious or even fatal poisoning if taken internally and therefore they should not be placed in the closet with bottles containing medicines for internal use. Further than this, liniment bottles should always be of peculiar shape or bear a mark so startling or peculiar in appearance as to call attention to the fact that the liniment is poisonous if taken internally.

Scarlet Fever.—The germ which causes this disease has just been discovered. While many of the common infectious diseases are due to bacteria, the lowest form of vegetable life, a certain number are due to protozoa, the lowest form of animal life. Of the latter diseases, the best known and most studied are the malarial fevers, of which three distinct varieties are recognized. In these malarial diseases the protozoa, or hemospoidias live and develop in the blood. The bodies found in scarlet fever resemble the different stages of sexual development of the malarial organism, but live in the epithelial cells of the skin and tongue, between these cells and in the superficial lymph vessels and spaces of the corium.

## An Expert.

Secretary Shaw says that shortly after he assumed his duties as head of the Treasury Department he was called upon by an old gentleman from his own State of Iowa, who wanted an appointment as confidential clerk to one of the assistant secretaries of that department.

"In spite of the fact that I was very busy at the time," says Mr. Shaw, "I gave the Iowan the better part of an hour, for he was as pleasant and entertaining an old chap as one could meet—bright, chipper and witty."

On account of his age, the Secretary felt that he could not comply with the request. So, gently but firmly, he informed him that he did not see his way clear to give him the appointment. This did not dampen the old gentleman's spirit in the least.

"Now, sir," said he, "as I feel myself peculiarly well qualified to fill one of these confidential clerkships, I hope that you will consider my application further."

Then, wagging his head most impressively, he added earnestly:

"Oh, sir, I could be so confidential!"

## A Suspicious Symptom.

St. Peter.—So you want to come in here? What are your grounds for admission?

Gasman.—That I never read a meter wrong in my life.

St. Peter (to attendant).—Place this man in the detention camp for a few days. The case may be all right, but I'm suspicious. It's free too good to be true.—Detroit Free Press.

## Sun Sets Twice a Day.

There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice in the same day and that is at Leek, in England. There is a jagged mountain there and the sun sets behind it and it grows dark. An hour later the sun reappears at a gap in the side of the mountain and it is light again until the real sunset.

## What Is Needed.

The Poet.—The editor said my poem was fairly good, but it lacked warmth. Can you suggest anything?

Ortic.—Yes. Here's a match.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Business is a mantle that covers a multitude of queer transactions.

## REPORT

## Review of Conditions of the County.

## OFFICERS ARE ALL CLEAN

## Wastefulness Alleged in the Use of Road Fund—Numerous Recommendations.

The Grand Jury completed its labors and handed in its report to Judge Buck last Tuesday. The Judge discharged the jury after thanking its members for their zeal in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them. The report follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

On going over the road leading from San Pedro to Colma we found the road in good condition owing to the light travel, and we conclude that there is no immediate need of further expenditure; however, we find that in macadamizing this piece of road the rock has been taken from a quarry fully two miles distant and hauled up and down grade, making the rock cost from \$2 to \$4 per yard, whereas the same rock could be obtained from a quarry at the summit of a hill on the main road and near the piece of road macadamized, and hauled down grade at a cost of \$1 per yard. We find the Bay road also in a very fair condition and we do not advise or think there is any need of further improvement at an early date.

We strongly recommend that two bridges on Brooks' ranch on the new road be repaired at once, as they are now in a dangerous condition; that the Mission road be widened at Calton's corner and also below Millet & Sutton's saloon, its narrowness being daily a menace to human life. We also recommend that a new railroad bridge be built at Holy Cross, as the present structure is an eyesore and a danger to the public; that two railroad gates be built at Colma by the Southern Pacific company; also that a fence be built at the Summit leading from San Pedro to Spanishtown, a distance of half a mile the cost of said fence not to exceed \$500.

We find the schoolhouse at Colma in a very good condition, but the schoolhouse at San Bruno we find very much in need of repairs. The trustees have promised that said repairs will be made immediately.

The Mission road we find in a fairly good condition, with the exception of two places, one in Holy Cross cemetery which we find in need of immediate attention, and the other from the county line of San Francisco for the first half mile on the Mission road and where there has been an expense of \$3000 this year, we find the county road in very bad condition and which is certain to prove almost impassable after the first heavy rainfall.

We do not approve of the extravagance of the First township money being spent so carelessly in rocking and sprinkling roads. We also recommend the reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of any one stealing either horses or cattle within the county of San Mateo.

We recommend that a more economical change be made in the manner of collecting the license for burial permits, as it is entirely too liberal for the county to continue as at present, as they are now paying three men \$75 each month to collect at most \$650 per month, on a basis of about 35 per cent commission, whereas we believe it is the Tax Collector's duty to collect the same at 10 per cent commission.

In going over the road from the county line on the Mission road to the McMahan house at Holy Cross, a distance of three miles by actual measurement, we find that according to the statement of Roadmaster B. S. Green \$8550 has been spent for rock work and grading, but by his books we find an expenditure of \$7380 for the same. Watering the same distance, two water carts will run at a cost of \$1200.

Rock and labor.....\$ 7380 00  
John Daly, for rock in quarry and the Crocker Estate..... 489 00  
M. S. Bell, merchandise..... 503 00  
Blacksmith's bill at Colma..... 30 00  
Two water wagons, \$600 each..... 1200 00  
F. Miner, crushed rock..... 260 00  
M. Whelan, clearing creek..... 150 00  
Total.....\$10,072 00

## SECOND DISTRICT.

We find the county roads in the Second District in very good shape from the First to the third township lines on the county road. The Halfmoon Bay road is also very good. A certain road running from the top of the summit to Halfmoon Bay road, due south along the ridge to the Third township line, is in very bad shape, owing to lack of materials for repairing the same in immediate vicinity. On inquiring of Mr. Casey, Supervisor Coleman's roadmaster, he informs us that the said road is not a county road but a public road and it cannot be properly repaired by the county funds.

We earnestly recommend that your Honorable Board request the Railroad Company to erect two regulation safety gates at the following county road crossings: one at the town of Belmont and the other at the crossing known as Laurel Creek which we consider very dangerous on account of the many trees which obstruct the view of approaching trains from either direction.

We also request that the Supervisors ask permission from the various property owners on public roads to be allowed to top all trees so that the sun may strike the road and dry it up, as we find wherever the trees shade a road it is not nearly so passable as where the sun strikes the road. This work we think could be done in the fall of the year to advantage.

We find the sanitary and general appearance of both public schools of our district in fair condition. The jail at San Mateo is very clean, well ventilated and being constructed of concrete and iron, we consider it a very safe place to put any prisoner. The school at Belmont we find in very fair condition.

## OTHER TOWNSHIPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report takes up the other townships in turn, going over in detail the work accomplished during the year, carrying some praise and a little criticism.

It recommends that guide boards be

put up at all cross roads showing distance to the nearest town. That all new roads be constructed with grades not to exceed four per cent. That a right of way for the La Honda and Woodside road be condemned and the road constructed without delay. That bridges be frequently inspected and notices posted stating their capacity. That a fence be built around a narrow and dangerous turn of the Alpine grade, where a fatal accident has already occurred. That all culverts hereafter be of terra cotta pipe and protected on the ends of concrete abutment.

The only fault found in the Fifth township was in regard to a bridge on the coast. "A very substantial looking affair which we understand cost \$800. In our judgment it seems a waste of money in a place where a terra cotta culvert about two feet in diameter would carry all the surface water that will go under that expensive bridge."

It was recommended that another brace be put under the 70 foot span of the Long bridge, which is considered dangerous in its present shape. This is the bridge where Ames lost his life last year, for which a \$25,000 suit has been threatened.

It recommends that the supervisors pass an ordinance to govern the maximum wages for both men and teams. That all indigents, especially males, be required to remain at the county farm unless they have a family or home to live in. That all road sprinkling work be let by contract to the lowest bidder after advertising and that an experiment be made of sprinkling at night.

The financial affairs of the different districts and all of the county officers are found to be in proper form.

The jail is found to be kept clean and sanitary. The county farm was also found to be in good order, though the sanitary conditions and water supply were pronounced poor.

Attached to the report is a lengthy and exhaustive report by George H. Rice the expert. Mr. Rice pays particular attention to the financial affairs of each individual officer and the county's finances as a whole, and no grounds are found for unfavorable criticism.

The report is signed by Jas. T. Casey (foreman), A. F. Otto (secretary), F. Miner, J. Jorgensen, John F. Bauer, J. C. Robb, M. E. Brown, M. H. Thowell, J. J. Hintz, J. F. Kerr, Walter Knight, E. M. Hanson, C. J. Hynding, B. F. Burke, W. H. Lipp, M. P. Durt, H. G. Schultz, W. J. Plump.—Leader, San Mateo.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed, for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.  
An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the Open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits..... July 1 to Feb. 1  
Rabbit..... October 15 to Nov. 15  
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.  
Deer..... August 1 to October 1  
Trout..... April 1 to November 1  
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.  
Mountain Quail and Grouse..... Sept. 1 to Feb. 15  
Doves..... July 1 to Feb. 15  
Tree Squirrel..... Aug. 1 to Oct. 1  
Male Deer..... July 15 to Nov. 1  
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.  
Trout..... April 1 to Nov. 1  
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 15.  
Striped Bass..... Three-pound Black Bass..... July 1 to Jan. 1  
Salmon..... Oct. 16 to Sept. 10  
Lobster or Crayfish..... Aug. 15 to April 1  
Shrimp..... Sept. 1 to May 1  
Crabs, 6 inches across back..... Oct. 31 to Sept. 1  
Turgeon and Female Crab..... Prohibited  
Abalone..... Less than 15 inches round

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

## RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

## It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The February water rate must be paid on or before the last day of February. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of March and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

## FOR SALE.

At a bargain, one inside building lot, 50x140 feet, on sewerage street.

One business lot and building suitable for boarding-house and paying a good rental.

Also other good real estate investments. Inquire for particulars, price and terms of E. E. Cunningham at P. O. building.

## BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

## Extreme Cold Weather Throughout the East Has Disturbed the Markets.

New York. — Bradstreet's says: Weather conditions have been unfavorable throughout a wide area, and while in some instances helpful to retail trade, extreme cold or heavy snows have rather sharply disturbed spring trade and retarded transportation. There is a rather quieter feeling found also in several lines of speculation and of industry. An exception to this is found in the South, which section, stimulated by almost undreamed of cotton prices, is preparing to plant an enormous acreage.

Spring trade, which was opening actively in the Southwest, has been brought practically to a standstill for the time being by zero weather. Rather less satisfactory reports come from the iron and steel trade. Building is practically suspended at a number of cities and lumber is generally quieter. Wool is firm, with a steady volume of business at Boston.

Business failures for the week ending January 28th number 242, against 230 in the like week of 1903. In Canada failures for the week number 18, which compares with 30 in the same week last year.

## STRUCK OIL AT GREAT DEPTH.

Drillers Near Santa Maria Discover Petroleum 1900 Feet Down.

Santa Maria.—The Brookshire Oil Company, operating about eight miles south of here, struck an excellent flow of oil in its well at a depth of 1900 feet. The property lies to the north of the Pinal property, and is owned principally by local people. Several weeks ago the drillers encountered a strong seepage, similar to that encountered in the Pinal well, and the operators have been on the lookout.

Just as the drillers were preparing to lower their tools there was a mighty roaring in the casing, and the men, anticipating an oil spout, rapidly withdrew their tools and ran to a place of safety. Almost immediately afterward a stream of oil shot out over the top of the derrick, saturating the rig. After it was spent the drillers tried to pump oil, but were unable to reduce the flow with a bailer.

## Charges Against McGuire.

Washington. — Charges have been filed at the Interior Department against B. S. McGuire, the delegate in the House from Oklahoma, charging that in violation of the law he has been prosecuting claims in behalf of Indians and accepting fees therefor, while serving as a Delegate in Congress. The charges have been referred to the Department of Justice.

## Baseball Catcher Suicides.

Springfield, Mass.—Daniel Mahany of this city, a famous baseball catcher, committed suicide at his home by drinking carbolic acid. He had not been working regularly for some time and had threatened to take his life unless his affairs became brighter. He played on many teams during the 90's, including the Washington and Cincinnati teams.

## Gold Strike in Wyoming.

Surprise, Wyo.—Northern Laramie county is in a tumult of excitement over a bonanza gold strike made last week in Muskrat Canyon. Prospectors are flowing into the district by scores and every foot of ground for miles around is being staked. A true fissure vein of gold quartz was opened up and assays have shown values running over \$2000 a ton in gold.

## Aid for Consumptives.

Baltimore.—Henry Phipps, the steel magnate, has donated \$20,000 to the John Hopkins Hospital to establish a separate out-patient department for consumptives.

## OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Thousands of head of cattle are now saved from death from blackleg by a vaccine distributed by the government.

Government inspectors passed upon 59,158,649 live animals last year at a cost of a little more than 1 cent each.

The United States now produces nine-tenths of the world's cotton, one-half of its coal, one-fourth of its iron ore, and one-half of its copper.

Lewis Nixon prophesies that a gas which will produce insensibility will come into use in war when, or before, the airship is perfected.

The national center of manufactures is twenty-five miles southeast of Mansfield, Ohio. It has moved west about forty miles in ten years.

About one-half of the manufacturers of the United States are turned out in our 100 largest cities. These contain 25 per cent of the population.

The silk worms produced from one ounce of eggs will consume from 1,700 pounds to 2,400 pounds of mulberry leaves during the forty days of their life.

## Senator Hale's Washington Home.

Among the imposing and beautiful dwellings of public men in Washington none perhaps excels in beauty of architecture the dwelling of Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine. The residences of more than a score of great politicians are among the most magnificent in the world and many pronounce the Hale mansion the most pleasing of all. It is of the colonial style of architecture, fronting 100 feet on Sixteenth street, with a courtyard in the rear. It is so large and imposing that visitors frequently mistake it for a public building.

A short girl gets around it by making the stripes on her skirt run in the opposite direction.

## IN RECENT BOOKS.

Life is short—avoid causing yawns.—Eleanor Glyn in "The Damsel and the Sage."

Human nature is not always at its highest level, and heroic sacrifices arise only from heartfelt motives.—Sir George Trevelyan in "The American Revolution."

Do not attempt to do a thing unless you are sure of yourself; but do not relinquish it simply because some one else is not sure of you.—Stewart Edward White in "The Forest."

Don't be fooled by a cheer or by a crowd. Cheers are nothin' but a breeze; an' as for a crowd, no matter who you are, there would always be a bigger turn-out to see you hanged than to shake your mitt.—Alfred Henry Lewis in "The Boss."

It is no use to pretend that hard luck does not take the manhood out of a man; when he has an inferior part in life to play he begins to look the part, and he looks the superior part when he has that to play.—W. D. Howells in "Letters Home."

Books ain't fit'n' for nothing but to give to little children goin' to school, for to keep 'em out'n mischief. If a man's got mother wit he don't need 'em; ef he ain't got it they'll do him no good, no-how.—Simon Suggs' philosophy, quoted in Henry Watterson's "The Compromises of Life."

**Fish That Never Sleep.**  
The little gold fish, the pet of household aquariums, never goes to sleep. In this respect the pike and salmon are his equals. They are ever alert for their prey in the ocean, as the gold fish is for the crumbs that are fed him from the household tables. In his native element the gold fish forages for himself and has his eyes open all the time.

## South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

**All Repairing Attended to**  
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,**  
South San Francisco, Cal.

## UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

**COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.**

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**

## REAL ESTATE

## INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**

...AGENT...

**HAMBURG-BREMEN,**  
**PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,**  
**AND HOME of New York**

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES**

**House Broker,**  
**Notary Public.**

**OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,**

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

## TOWN NEWS

Pray for rain.  
Fred Rommel is back again.  
Wanted—A seven days' rain.  
Joe Massot has a new sign on the Baden Hotel.

Mr. R. K. Patchell spent Sunday at his Morgan Hill ranch.

The Bay Shore contractors are getting ready for business.

Miss McGrath of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

Mr. Robt. Wisnom of San Mateo was in town on business Tuesday.

Senator Healy has the Taylor cottage on Commercial avenue enclosed.

A. Borla, formerly of the Union Hotel, paid our town a visit Wednesday.

Several good bargains in business and residence lots by E. E. Cunningham.

Hose Company No. 1 will on Sunday (to-morrow) paint all the fire hydrants inside the fire district.

G. W. Holston, the new S. P. Agent, has leased and occupied the Daniel cottage on Commercial avenue.

New cottage and lot for sale on Grand avenue. Price reasonable, terms easy. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

Wm. Quinn has taken a contract to renovate and repaper the two Wisnom cottages and repaint the same inside and out.

Supervisor Jos. Debenedetti of Halfmoon Bay spent a portion of the past week here visiting his son, John Debenedetti.

Charley Larsen has given up his place in the tinshop at the packing-house and entered the San Francisco Business College.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

J. J. McGrath has leased and will shortly occupy one of the Tyson cottages. Mr. McGrath has for some years made his home at San Mateo.

Will McMahon has given up the paper route on the morning papers on account of ill health and has been succeeded by Mr. Byers. The route belongs to Mr. Thos. Hickey.

Mrs. F. D. Petri has sold her hotel business at the Armour Hotel to Fenger and Blank. The new firm has taken possession and will conduct the Armour as a first-class hotel.

W. W. Ayres has removed his drug store from the Merriam Block and is open for business in his new and commodious quarters in the Martin-Cunningham building on Grand avenue.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Died—In this town, on January 31st, George T. Gilsaver, at the age of 69 years, four months and seventeen days, a native of Ohio. The funeral was held from the residence of Mr. J. C. Sheppard in this town at 1 p. m. of February 3, 1904. Interment Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Herman Abeling has resigned his position at the Western Meat Company's packing-house and has opened a shoe and harness repairing shop in the Jorgensen building on lower Grand avenue. Mr. Abeling is a shoe and harness maker with thirty years experience and will attend to work entrusted to him promptly and with dispatch.

## MARRIED AT SACRAMENTO.

Thomas F. Horn, formerly of this city, was married at Sacramento on the 4th instant to Miss Ida Tolman. Mr. Horn was employed in railroad work, but has given up that occupation to engage in mining.—Times-Gazette.

## CHARGE OF BAD FAITH AGAINST FULLER & CO.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company filed an answer to the complaint of W. P. Fuller & Co. in the Superior Court yesterday, Fuller & Co. having sued this company to compel it to continue running a train daily to convey the plaintiff's employees to and from that firm's works at South San Francisco, San Mateo county. These employees live in this city, and it is alleged that if the train service mentioned is withdrawn they will have no means of transportation to and from the works. This allegation is denied in the answer. The allegation that the company made an agreement with Fuller & Co. to perpetually run cars is also denied. The answer states that the company was formed for the purpose of selling land in South San Francisco, and that a donation of land worth \$50,000 was made in 1898 to Fuller & Co. on the understanding that their employees would reside in South San Francisco, the company expecting in this way to secure purchasers for its property. The arrangement for running trains was merely temporary, and answer states. Fuller & Co. are accused of bad faith, inasmuch as their employees continue to reside in this city, and as the company has not sold land to them for residence purposes in South San Francisco its \$50,000 donation, it is said, resulted in no advantage to the donor.—S. F. Chronicle.

## WANTED.

Special Representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with \$2 per day for Expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced and horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros., 600 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

## PREPARING FOR THE CELEBRATION

### Supervisors Meet the Citizens of Redwood City and Discuss Plans for Laying the Corner Stone.

On Monday morning last, prior to the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the members met a delegation of prominent citizens of the county seat for the purpose of arranging for the grand celebration which it is intended to hold on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Courthouse.

The members of the Redwood City citizens' committee assured the Supervisors that while they desired to aid in every manner toward making the event a grand and memorable success and would gladly co-operate with the members of the County Board in any plans which they might suggest, they desired to bear the expense of the entire undertaking, and would not call upon the Board to pay any portion of the cost. At the same time they desired to have the Board appoint an advisory board from the county at large to aid them in perfecting a satisfactory programme. This suggestion will be followed.

The residents of the county seat are enthusiastic over the approaching event, and their voluntary offer to do all the hard work and pay all the bills shows their sincerity to be of the proper sort. In fact, throughout the entire county the keenest of interest is being manifested in the celebration. The unfortunate sectional jealousies which formerly existed are buried, and a united people will now work for a united county.

The regular session of the Board was then commenced. Chairman Coleman presided, and Messrs. Debenedetti, McEvoy, McCormick and Eikenkotter were present.

## GLANDERS AMONG HORSES.

The Health Officer's report was as follows: "The general health of the county has been good the past month. One mild case of diphtheria was reported from the northern end of the county. Several nuisances were reported and abated. Glanders having been reported from two sections of the county, I have written the State Veterinarian, and have received no reply, and would ask that your Honorable Body take action in the matter to prevent spread of such disease. I have issued 731 burial permits, for which I have collected \$731, and three disinterments permits, for which I have collected \$30, making a total of \$761 turned over to the County Treasurer."

Two cases of glanders are reported from Menlo Park and Halfmoon Bay. The Health Officer says he is at a loss as to his powers, and the Board is at so at sea. The State officers have been appealed to, but have not replied. The animals should have been destroyed, but the Health Officer did not feel that he had the authority to incur the expense.

The subject was referred to the District Attorney with instructions to report as to the jurisdiction of the Board.

The District Attorney said the Health Officer had consulted him on the subject, and he advised him to destroy the animals after ascertaining that the case was really glanders. The Doctor stated, however, that Supervisor McEvoy informed him he had no authority in the matter. The law, said the District Attorney, was plain and he should destroy the animals. Glanders is a menace to the human family as well as to the equine fraternity, and should any dispute as to authority arise the owner should destroy the animals. An owner who refuses to allow this can be prosecuted. The Health Officer will be directed at once to follow the District Attorney's instructions.

Liquor licenses were granted as follows: Andrew Daily, Colma; H. Gerdes, South San Francisco; W. R. Markt, Colma; Caleb Conkley, near Cypress Lawn; Rodgers & Jensen, Colma; P. L. Archibald, Belmont; L. Brant, Menlo Park.

The following gave notice of their intention to apply at the next meeting: D. Senelo, S. F.; Lorenzo Siml & Co., S. F.; J. M. Williamson, Woodside; Mrs. C. S. Dalve, Woodside; Joseph Debenedetti, Halfmoon Bay; McCormick & Winkle, Pescadero.

Samuel A. Whiteside, aged 60 years, a resident of Pescadero, applied for support, and was granted \$8 per month.

A petition for support was received from Mrs. Mary Smith, who resides on the Spring Valley road. She is 70 years of age. She was granted \$8 per month.

The Clerk reported having notified all those in the county who have been receiving State aid for half-orphan and orphan children, that they must present new applications, and in response thereto he had received the following: Elizabeth McDonald and three children of South San Francisco; Margarita C. Amarae and two children, residing near the Burke ranch; Mary George and two children, of Pescadero.

The aid is extended only to the various children. The mothers are paid \$8 per month for their care by the county, which sums are returned by the State. All applications were granted.

County Recorder J. F. Johnston presented a petition to be provided with clerical assistance in preparing an abstract of mortgages, deeds of trust, etc., for use of the Assessor in compiling his assessment rolls for the coming year.

In former years the sum of \$75 per month for the time required, which is from six weeks to two months, was set aside and the Board authorized the same practice to be followed this year.

A letter was received from the State Department of Highways stating that the oiling of roads is becoming a fixed practice in this State, and the Department is engaged in compiling all the data possible on the subject. A list of some twenty questions to be answered was inclosed, and the matter was referred to Supervisor McEvoy to supply the information desired, based upon the experiments made in this county.

The Clerk read a certified copy of an order of the Court for the Board to select 100 trial jurors to officiate during the coming year.

A map of the Burlingame Land Company of the subdivision immediately north of the Burlingame station was presented to the Board with a request that it be filed for record.

The map bore the following statement, being a resolution adopted by the owners of the property:

Resolved, That in filing this map for record the Burlingame Land Company has not and never had any intention of dedicating any of the roads, streets, avenues, driveways, paths or passageways shown or designated upon this map; that said company will not dedicate any of said roads, streets, avenues, paths or passageways to the public for public use; that any purchaser of any lot designated on this map shall have such right of way over said roads, avenues, streets, paths or passageways as may be necessary for the full enjoyment of the lot purchased, subject, however, to said company's right to erect such gates, chains, bars or posts in or across the same or any of them, and at such places thereon as said company may deem proper.

Accordingly a resolution was adopted rejecting the streets.

Another map was presented by the Oakwood Park Land Company by H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, secretary, asking that the streets therein be accepted by the county. This tract is a portion of the McEvoy ranch near Fair Oaks.

The streets were accepted, but on the proviso that the county will not become responsible for any work of any character on them.

A similar petition was presented by the Hensley-Green Company relative to Blocks 5, 6 and 7 of San Bruno Park.

The streets were accepted, with the same proviso as in the Oakwood Park matter.

Supervisor McEvoy offered plans and specifications for a new road in the Canyada, between the Sickert and Kreiss places. The distance is 2150 feet and the County Surveyor estimates the cost at \$1398.

The plans were adopted, and the Clerk instructed to advertise for bids for performing the work.

## CHANGE IN PRECINCTS.

In order to take care of the rapidly increasing voting population of San Mateo and vicinity, Supervisor Coleman finds it necessary to redistrict the territory into four instead of three voting precincts, and gave notice of the introduction of an ordinance defining the boundaries as follows:

San Mateo No. 1—All that portion within the City of San Mateo lying south of San Mateo Creek.

San Mateo Precinct No. 2—That portion of the city lying to the north of the creek and east of the railroad track.

San Mateo Precinct No. 3—That portion of the city lying north of the creek and west of the railroad.

San Mateo Precinct No. 4—All those districts known as Burlingame, Laguna, Homestead and such portions of El Cerrito and San Mateo Parks as are located outside the San Mateo city limits.—Leader, San Mateo.

## OFFICERS MAKE TIMELY CAPTURE.

Due to the vigilance of Officers Sheehan and Boland the burglarizing of the Southern Pacific depot was undoubtedly prevented on Friday night last. Two men had excited the suspicions of the officers early in the evening and they determined to watch them. While standing on a corner the suspicious characters were overheard in discussing the advisability of making a visit to the station, and one demurred saying it would be useless as the daily receipts are sent to the San Francisco headquarters each evening. At about midnight they were seen approaching the depot, however, and, as they arrived, found the officers awaiting them. They were promptly placed under arrest and are now in the county jail. While in the local jail one of the men was overheard berating the other, saying it would have been better had they followed their first intention of coming into town at a later hour to perform the job. The Southern Pacific undoubtedly owes Officers Sheehan and Boland a debt of gratitude for their watchfulness.—Leader, San Mateo.

## GILMORE AGAIN ARRESTED.

San Francisco Stableman Will Have His Examination Before Justice Booth.

M. Gilmore, the San Francisco stableman who was arrested in connection with the theft of two horses belonging to James Curran and was discharged by Justice Cunningham last Tuesday, was rearrested yesterday and taken before Justice Booth of San Mateo for arraignment during the afternoon.

The release of Gilmore has not met with general approval, and the officers are now prepared to furnish as to his guilt there is no doubt that he will be held for trial in the Superior Court.

Gilmore was held to appear for examination with bonds fixed at \$5000. His attorney, James P. Sweeney, and Thomas McDonough, qualified in that amount and Gilmore was released.—Democrat, Redwood City.

## Dr. J. C. McGovern

Dentist

OFFICE: 1170 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Hours: 9 to 12 A. M. 1 to 5 P. M.

Telephone Folsom 3532

At Residence, South San Francisco, by appointment evenings.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable steers not plentiful, selling at strong prices.

SHEEP—Are offered freely and beingsold at steady prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs are in demand at firm prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 c; 2d quality, 8 c; Thin Steers, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; Thin Cows, 5 1/2 @ 5 c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs., 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c; over 250 to 300 lbs., 4 3/4 @ 5 c; rough heavy hogs, 4 1/2 c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5 1/2 @ 5 c. Soft hogs not wanted.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 c; 1 wethers, 3 1/2 @ 4 c; Lambs, 5 1/2 @ 5 c.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 5 1/2 @ 5 c; over 250 lbs., 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; second quality, 6 1/2 @ 7 c; thin steers, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; first quality cows and heifers, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 c; second quality, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; third quality, 4 1/2 @ 5 c.

VEAL—Large, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; medium, 8 @ 8 1/2 c; small, good, 9 @ 9 1/2 c; common, 6 1/2 @ 6 c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; light, 8 @ 8 1/2 c; Heavy Ewes, 6 1/2 @ 7 c; Light Ewes, 7 1/2 @ 8 c; Lambs No. 1, Heavy, 9 @ 9 1/2 c; Light, 9 1/2 @ 10 c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8 @ 8 1/2 c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/4 c; picnic hams, 8 1/2 c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19 1/2 c; skin off, 21 1/2 c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 16 c; light S. C. bacon, 15 1/2 c; med. bacon, clear, 11 c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11 1/2 @ 12 c; clear, light bacon, 13 1/2 c; clear ex. light bacon, 14 c.

BEER—Extra Family, bbl., \$12.00; do, hf. bbl., \$6.25; Family Beer, bbl., \$11.00; do, hf. bbl., \$5.50.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10 1/2 c; do, light, 10 1/2 c; do, Bellies, 11 1/2 c; Clear, bbls., \$21.50; hf. bbls., \$11.00; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls., \$5.25; 25 lb. kegs, \$2.10; ribs, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are as follows:

Tes. 1/2-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 Cal. pure 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4

In 3-b. tins the price on each is 1/2 c higher than on 5-lb. tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.25; 1s \$1.20; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.25; 1s, \$1.20.

For a GOOD TIME When Going to SAN FRANCISCO

CALL AND SEE

FRANK. A. MARTIN

Arctic Snug Saloon

770 HOWARD STREET

Near Fourth

San Francisco, Cal.

Musical Entertainment

H. & Pymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

Office Hours—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

Walter F. Bailey

Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

104 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

THE NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY

Excels in Vocabulary which is the most useful in size and contents. It is judiciously selected to exclude corruptions of good usage, and to avoid unintelligible technicalities.

Excels in Arrangement, giving words their correct alphabetical places. Each word begins a paragraph and is readily caught by the eye.

Excels in Etymologies. These are complete and scientific, and embody the best results of philology. They are not scribbled or crowded into obscure places.

Excels in Pronunciation which is indicated by respelling with the diacritically marked letters used in the schoolbooks, the sounds of which are taught in the public schools.

Excels in Definitions. They are clear, terse, yet complete, and are given in the order in which the word has acquired its shades of meaning. Many of the definitions are illustrated.

Excels in its Appendix which is a packed storehouse of useful knowledge.

Excels as a Working Dictionary. No other book embodies so much useful information, is so valuable and convenient for consultation, or so indispensable in the home, study, school, or office.

The International has 2364 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. 25,000 new words and phrases have recently been added under the supervision of W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment. Illustrated pamphlet also free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

## THE PACIFIC TREE AND VINE

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

NO home periodical so interests and so helps every member of the family as does The Pacific Tree and Vine. It makes the routine of every-day work easier; it has besides a great deal of instructive and interesting reading to please the mind as well as to save the hand. The Pacific Tree and Vine is not only an agricultural, live stock and poultry journal, treating of conditions as they exist on this coast, but it is a household magazine, publishing a great deal of usefulness, and something of entertainment. A thirty-six page monthly journal, handsomely printed and well illustrated. Subscription price, Fifty Cents.

WE GIVE IT! Having made arrangements with the publishers, we are offering this great monthly with the Enterprise for \$1.50 to every person paying one year's subscription in advance.

THE ENTERPRISE

## SIERRA POINT HOUSE

First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

JOS. McNAMARA, Prop.

South San Francisco

## PHARMACY

106 GRAND AVENUE

(Merriam Block)

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair,

Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candles, Cigars

Etc. Prices reasonable.

Tickle your best One by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of

"Jerome's Hair Restorative" for Fifty Cents.

AYRES & COMPANY

## Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

The Real Thing.

## A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful

grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

San Mateo County

## Building and Loan Association.

Asscts. - - - \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.



# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## Nervous Prosperity is a Disease.

**M**ERELY being prosperous makes many persons nervous. Women, having duties which, if not fewer, are less compulsory, than those of men, are peculiarly subject to this complaint. Their physical strength is less, their nervous systems are more complicated. Secretary Root regrets the decrease of country life on the ground that cities make a nervous race, different from the cool old stock which has been the basis of our civilization. Mr. Root thinks that nearness to the soil is a necessary condition of strong nerves. The American climate, in the Northern States, is exciting. Many who cannot sleep in the United States are less troubled with insomnia abroad. When cable cars, with gongs and crowds, railways overhead, packed streets, automobiles, telephones, telegrams, messenger boys, and the general machinery of haste are added, nervous tension becomes extreme. Sometimes it takes the form of a passion for late hours, and might be called *Somnophobia*. The *Somnophobe* is so keyed up that he shrinks from the relaxation of sleep, or any other quietness. The love of excitement is often as disintegrating as the love of drink. "Be not hurried away by excitement," says Epictetus, "but say, 'Seemingly, wait for me a little. Let me see what you are and what you represent.'" Many of our occupations would hardly stand the test of Epictetus. Emerson made the same point as Mr. Root, when he said that Nature's comment is, "Why so hot, little man?" As women are more responsible, just now, than men, for increasing nervousness, one of our problems is to make natural activities attractive to them—not work enough to exhaust them, but enough to keep them from being as restless as a fly under an exhausted receiver. Pleasures, diversions, are never sufficient to form a life. Responsibility is necessary to freedom. Thackeray, laughing at the strivings of Werther, had his heroine, at the end of the poem, go on cutting bread and butter. Candide, after examining all possible worlds, decided that the real thing was to cultivate a garden.—*Collier's Weekly*.

## Physical Training in the Schools.

**A**BOUT the best thing that has yet been hit upon in connection with the public schools is the care that is being bestowed on the physical condition of the children. In the larger cities of the United States and to some extent in Canada children are being examined for physical defects, and appropriate measures are being taken to remedy these as far as possible. If nothing more was done than to promote the habit of deep breathing that would be a hygienic reform of the first importance. We doubt if anything could be done by public authority that would contribute more to the health and happiness of the community. Until human beings are placed in full possession of their physical faculties and in full enjoyment of their natural functions, they do not know how good a place the world is. With more of genuine good health in the world, more of something approaching physical perfection, there would be less craving for artificial enjoyments and probably less craving for wealth. If the schools will, in addition to making the children practice deep breathing, cultivate their speaking voices and teach them to walk well, the effect in a few years will be marvelous.—*Montreal Star*.

## The Law of Life.

**L**ACK of work does turn men into tramps, but it does not keep them tramps. The man and the job cannot always keep apart unless the man so wishes. The proof is the fact that thousands of men have been tramps and are no longer. And these men did not owe their escape from trampdom to anything that anybody did for them. They owed it entirely to themselves. Taking his life through, the average tramp is such because he wishes to be—because he falls into the delusion that it is easier to beg and steal than to work. One of those economic lulls known as hard times may have set him to tramping. But, when this lull was over he did not remain a tramp unless he wished to.

The individual human life, like the electric current,

seeks the line of least resistance. All men are prone to take the line in life on which they can travel with least effort. Man, like other animals, is naturally averse to exertion not compelled by immediate necessity. In other words, man is naturally lazy unless his foresight teaches him and his will impels him to be industrious.

The habit of tramp is such because he lacks the will to be otherwise. Sentimental philanthropists may be challenged to produce a single tramp who, if his story were truly known, could not be proved to have thrown away, because it required of him harder work than he was willing to do, opportunity after opportunity to escape from his condition.

Civilization does not produce the habitual tramp or sturdy beggar. He exists in civilization because it is too falsely humane to compel him to work or starve, as savagery does. And it is a perversion of philanthropy to hold that the tramp, or any other human being, is entitled to any place in civilization other than what his will to work can achieve. Work is the law of life.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

## Evolution of Industrial Methods.

**W**E believe that industry among human beings is destined to pass through three phases—the phases of competition, of organization, of emulation.

Civilization has spent thousands of years in the competitive system. Out of a hundred business men ninety-nine have failed—one hundred business enterprises have landed ninety-nine men with broken hearts, broken hopes, and one man with money in his pocket and a broken digestion.

Competition encouraged the merchant to sell adulterated goods, bogus goods, worthless goods. It encouraged him to pay his employees as little as he could in order to compete with others who hired employees, and to charge his customers as much as he could.

The competitive system is now dying a slow death. Already the system of organization has arrived, and the trusts represent this system.

It is crude and selfish, it takes for a few big organized pirates the enormous sums that used to be distributed among a great many little competitive pirates.

But organization, even under trust management, is a step in the right direction.

The trust that is combining the nation's industries into a few companies paves the way certainly and surely for national ownership.

When one man, or half a dozen men, shall own all the railroads, there will be an interference by the people sooner or later. When one man, or a few men, shall own all the steel mills, all the coal mines and all the oil wells, all the street car lines—there will be interference by the people sooner or later.

When it is clearly proved that one man, or a few men, can run the business of the nation, that the much vaunted competition is not the life of trade but an indication of savagery, then the people will say to the one man, or the few men, "We, the people, will own the business of the people, and not you, an individual."—*New York Journal*.

## Anglo-American Arbitration.

**S**OME of the United States newspapers suggest the desirability of an arbitration treaty between Britain and that country, similar to that recently made between Britain and France. Everything that looks in the direction of lessening the danger of war, and establishing the pacific plan of settling international disputes by fair argumentation before a competent and impartial tribunal, instead of by "the stern arbitrament of the sword," should have the support of all right-thinking men. The tendency shown among the nations to discuss such peaceful methods, and in some cases to adopt them, is a sign of the times for which we ought to be thankful. It is an evidence of the development of the Christian consciousness which, when it reaches its full development, will tolerate war no more. It may seem a far cry yet to the day when "the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law," but it is coming. By all means the two great English-speaking nations should show a good lead in this direction.—*The Christian Guardian*.

## ONE OF DOWIE'S STORIES.

An Old Scotchman Who Went Through Bankruptcy.

John Alexander Dowie is opposed to the bankruptcy laws, which he regards as dishonest. Mr. Dowie holds that if a man owes a debt he owes it till it is paid, and no law on earth can absolve him from it. In his hotel one afternoon, during his New York campaign, Mr. Dowie told a reporter a bankruptcy story.

"In Scotland, where I come from," he said, "there used to live an old man named Fergus MacGregor. Fergus carried the bankruptcy law to its logical conclusion, and proved, unconsciously, its fallacy.

"The old man was a chandler. He got into difficulties, failed, went through the bankruptcy court, and was let off at the rate of 5 shillings to the pound. Permission was given him, that is to say, to liquidate each just debt of £1 by the payment of only 5 shillings.

"Well, Fergus was a happy man when the order of the court was announced to him. He paid all he owed at once. He said he saw his way clear to growing rich. And next morning he started out to do a little shopping for his wife.

"He went to the grocer's and bought potatoes, tea, oatmeal, sugar, eggs, and so forth, to the extent of £2. At the end, taking up his parcels, he laid down 10 shillings in payment.

"Fergus, man, this is not right," said the grocer. "Your bill is £2, not 10 shillings."

"Oh, yes, that's all right," said Fergus. "I have permission from the judge to pay 5 shillings in the pound."

"Fergus, you see, thought that the judge's order was to hold good for the rest of his natural life, and it was a hard business to convince him to the contrary. What I say is, why shouldn't the order have held good? Why isn't it as right to pay future debts at the rate of 5 shillings to the pound as to pay past ones?"

## WHAT TO LIVE FOR.

Dear little people I love so well,  
Wherever your place may be;  
There's a beautiful secret I long to tell,  
So come and listen to me.

When I was a child in a little town,  
Oh, ever so far away,  
A beautiful spirit came floating down,  
And whispered to me one day:

"There's a secret," the beautiful spirit said,  
That even a child may know,  
And they who know it are gladly led  
Wherever their feet may go.

"So sweet and simple the secret is,  
Yet people are slow to learn,  
And away from the pathway that leads to bliss  
Their lingering faces turn.

"So the little children must show them how  
The happier life to choose,  
For the hearts that are tender and loving now  
Will never the lesson lose.

"And this is the wonderful secret: Live  
For nothing but love each day—  
Not for love to keep, but for love to give—  
Forever to give away.

"There is no life upon earth so poor  
But love it may give full well,  
And the joy of giving is deep and sure,  
And richer than tongue can tell.

"To sweeten life as we meet and part  
We need but remember this:  
To carry always a tender heart  
For the tiniest thing that is.

"The wider the circle of love we make,  
The happier life we live,  
And the more we give for another's sake,  
The more we shall have to give.

"So let us widen it day by day,  
By loving a little more,  
Till nothing living be shut away  
From a share in the heavenly store.

"Tis love and kindness alone can fill  
Our hearts with the joy of living;  
And ages wait but to do the will  
Of the loving and the giving."  
—Allison G. Derring.

## A WOMAN'S LOFTY CLIMB.

How Mrs. Workman Got to the Top of a 22,568-Foot Peak.

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, daughter of former Gov. Andrew D. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is known as the world's greatest mountain climber and explorer. Word comes from India that she has broken her first high record of 21,000 feet twice in one day during her explorations this season of the Himalayas.

These giant mountains climbed by her are two snow peaks looming high above the Chogo Loongma glacier and bordering the distant province of Hunza-Nagye.

Starting at 3 a. m., August 12, by moonlight, from the highest camp, at 19,355 feet, and ascending over the sharpest of snow slants, the party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Workman and the three noted Italian guides, J. Petigax, C. Savio and L. Petigax, climbed steadily until long after daylight, and at 7 a. m. this indomitable American woman climber stood on top of her first peak of the day, 21,770 feet high.

After half an hour's halt for scientific observations and photography the party descended this mountain a short distance, and traversing a long snow arete, ascended a still higher peak which lay beyond, and at 10 a. m. in cloudless weather, Mrs. Workman scored her greatest record, and stood at 22,568 feet above sea level.

The heights of these mountains have been computed with the utmost scientific accuracy. On the day of the ascent hypsometric and mercurial barometer readings were taken on the summits themselves, and also by a government official at the lower station of Skardu.

The climbing of these Himalayan mountains was not accomplished by camping on grass or rocks to 19,000 feet, as in the Andes, but by continued difficult snow bivouacs, made at 16,000, 18,400 and 19,355 feet.

Two nights were passed at this latter immense altitude, where two-thirds of the eighteen coolies, who carried the high camp equipment, were prostrated by mountain sickness. Dr. and Mrs. Workman and guides, although they slept little and suffered somewhat from mountain lassitude, were not ill, and were able to carry out their fifteen hours' climb the next day with complete success.

These were the most notable climbs of the expedition in 1903, but besides these, three large glaciers have been explored and surveyed and four first ascents and traverses of snow passes from 18,000 to 19,000 feet in height accomplished. This season's work, added to that of 1902, when many peaks and the great Chogo Loongma glacier were first ascended, combine to make the two greatest high climbing expeditions yet carried out in the Himalayas. Several hundred magnificent photographs were taken during the summer. —*Boston Herald*.

## One Woman Obeys.

He (after the wedding)—Um—my love, these bills are piling up at a fearful rate; but, of course, my angel, with your large income, you are willing and no doubt anxious to help me pay them?

She—? Why, my dear, I haven't a cent.

"Wha—?"

"On my second marriage all my money went to my late husband's relatives."

"Eh? Wha—why didn't you say so?"

"You particularly requested me never to mention my late husband—in your presence."

Some millionaires' riches are not equipped with wings—so far as charity is concerned.

## THE TESTING OF DRUGS.

Fried First on Animals, But Now Men Experiment.

The old way of testing drugs was trying them on animals which could neither talk nor write down their feelings, and no human being could tell their sensations or ascertain the real effect of the drug or have any data beyond temperature and final death.

The next advance was making tests on criminals and persons condemned to death. But even then how difficult to get accurate information from ignorant, brutish convicts about to die, and certainly not interested in science or medicine. Next came the system of hiring men to act as subjects for these experiments. But often they colored the facts to suit their fancy; and, not being trained observers or scientists, their statements could not be considered intelligent or trustworthy.

The true way is for the man of science, the physician, religiously devoted to his profession, to make the tests, take the drugs and poisons into his own system, with other physicians assisting—watching and recording symptoms, while a diary giving every detail is kept by the experimenter and the doctors in charge of the test, thus with scientific accuracy noting the action of drug or poison and every variation of symptom until the finish.

Such is the plan and scope of the investigation now under way by the young physicians in different parts of the country, stimulated by the work of New York physicians. Strange as it may appear, this scientific use of dust, spider and serpent poison for combating disease seems startlingly like a vindication of heathen practices of ancient China and African savages. They seemed to have the germ of this latest modern theory in their minds for thousands of years.

But they lacked the godlike gift of science to put their twilight knowledge into use in a practical way, to learn how to make scorpion and serpent poison perform miracles beyond the reach of the most powerful ordinary drugs of the laboratory.

## IN SHORT METER.

A muggy place—the barber shop.  
Out of the mouths of babies—first teeth.

You can't go abroad on a narrow income.

The "belle" might in truth be called a "ring" leader.

A brilliant opening—lifting the corner of a jewel case.

A white-haired lover is an example of undying affection.

The inch worm is not the only one that's always under foot.

The homeopathic doctor doesn't want to take his fee in small doses.

Is the man in the moon stuck up? He looks down on ordinary mortals.

Some stingy people think the pocket is the only place for a pocketbook.

Black looks are generally due to something worse than smoked glasses.

An organization of dentists would not exactly be called a gas company.

Every door has a jam, but the small boy prefers the pantry door jam.

Would you call it "unconscious humor" when a woman in a faint looks funny?

Like stoves, it checks some people's enthusiasm to place a damper on them.

We say a man is "mushy" instead of likening him to a camel when he gets his back up.

Ancient warriors learned how to shake spears before there was such a thing as a Shakespearean scholar.

Why the Other Fellow Wasn't Tried.

The bishop of a diocese in the west, when it was wild and woolly, tells of a trial for murder in his episcopal town which came near demoralizing the community.

The principals had been enemies of long standing. For a time they had been successfully kept apart by their friends, but at length the psychological moment arrived, revolvers were brought into play and one man paid the penalty.

The survivor was brought up for trial and in a crowded court room awaited his fate. In the crowd was the good bishop, who had gone to the trial in the hope of being of some service to the accused.

When the opposing counsel had finished their arguments the jury retired to consider the verdict. They returned after a brief deliberation and their foreman electrified the court and paralyzed the spectators by announcing gravely:

"The verdict of this jury is that this here defendant has shown himself to be the best shot in the Territory. If he hadn't been we'd been a trying the other feller."

A short girl gets around it by making the stripes on her skirt run in the opposite direction.

All women were born to love and be loved, and they fight it out on that line.

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. PURELY VEGETABLE. No Harmful Ingredients.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## HOW GREAT MEN BUY.

Eccentricities Displayed by Some Who Have Passed Away.

Great men display more or less eccentricity in buying. This, at least, is the opinion of a manager of one of the well-established stores of New York, who has had many dealings with such during his thirty years in business.

"James G. Blaine was a customer of ours for many years," he said. "He was a peculiar man. He bought a thing because it had for the moment appealed to his fancy and without the least regard for the fitness or utility of the object purchased. He was as great a terror to managers and floorwalkers as the man who orders fried oysters and mince pie for breakfast is to waiters. He used to come in the store, stroll about for a few moments and then exclaim: 'I like that chair; send it to my house.'"

"Then perhaps I would have to explain to him that that piece of furniture would not harmonize with the plan and decorative scheme of his residence. Usually Blaine yielded to the better judgment of the managers or proprietors, but there were times when he had his heart set on having a thing, and then he rebelled. I remember one day he came into the store and selected a bookcase that was not at all suited to the interior arrangement of his house. This I explained to him. He admitted that I was right and seemingly abandoned his determination to have the case. But as soon as I had turned my back he beckoned to one of the store porters and told him to send the case up to his house.

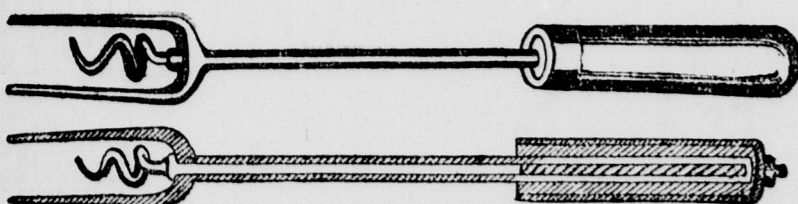
"President McKinley always bought with one object in view, and that was to please Mrs. McKinley. They would frequently visit a store together. This was especially the case at the time when they were furnishing their home in Canton. Mrs. McKinley was fastidious to colors, preferring the more delicate shades, whereas her husband was fond of dark blues, reds and browns. It was in the selection of such things as upholstery goods, carpets, rugs and curtains that they differed most. He would hold the samples up to the wall and argue like a diplomat, always gently and soothingly, however, for one or two colors on which his fancy had set. Sometimes he won, but not often. Mrs. McKinley generally deciding such matters in her own way.

"The closest, shrewdest, hardest buyer among the public men of the last 30 years was Senator John Sherman. Whenever he came to your store or you went to his house to do business you could rest assured that he would get the best end of the transaction. There was nothing mean or small about his buying, no splitting of pennies or any of that sort of business, but at the same time you could depend on it that whatever you sold him would be at bottom figures, with very little margin of profit.

Really it must be regarded as a hopeful sign that the colored men do not get together in their debating clubs and discuss the white race problem.

Now and ten years hence you will find Old Kirk Whisky the same. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

## A HANDY CORKSCREW FORK.



The accompanying illustration looks as much like a corkscrew as it does a fork, but the combination makes a very excellent arrangement for kitchen service. It is particularly designed for turning and lifting large pieces of meat during the process of cooking. The fork consists of the usual handle, with a tube or sleeve fitted therein, the times mounted on the outer end of the tube, and a rod passing through the tube and handle and carrying at one end the spiral screw, and the other end secured by a nut to cause the screw to revolve with the handle.

In operation the times are driven into the meat to the proper distance, and the handle is then turned to cause the spiral screw to engage or twist into the meat, giving a firm and reliable connection between the fork and the meat. To remove the fork, release the screw by turning the handle in the reverse direction.

The advantages of the fork are apparent, for with it a piece of meat or a fowl of any size can be handled with great ease without fear of tearing the meat or of dropping the same.

## FISHES THAT FLY FOR LIFE.

Interesting Scenes While Voyaging in the Gulf of Mexico.

"Watching the flying fish in the Gulf of Mexico is one of the favorite pastimes of persons who make the voyage across the Gulf for the first time," said an observant man, "and the habit is not an uninteresting one, for there is much to be learned, much that is new and attractive to the stranger. There is something particularly fascinating about the flying fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

"During the trip recently we ran into great schools of them between here and Vera Cruz and it was difficult not to believe at times that they were simply making sport of the big vessel that was plowing through the blue waters of the Gulf. They would dart across the bow of the ship, scamper this way and that, and seemed to be in a playful mood all the while. They looked like animated sprays, mere flashes and splashes of water,

now taking this form, now that, now shooting along with the course of the ship; now bounding out from the vessel's side, and all the while apparently conscious of the fact that men and women were watching them. They seemed to take somewhat of pleasure from the enjoyment of the human beings. But, of course, they were busy with other problems. It was not a pleasant business either. It was a matter of life and death with them. They were being pursued by their enemies. The only way they could escape was by leaving the water for a while. The enemy has not learned this little trick of flying, and consequently could not follow when the flying fish spread their wings and soared in the air for a while.

"It is remarkable what distances these delicate members can go on their poorly trained wings. I have seen them fly as far as two city blocks. They are interesting little fellows, and they always draw the attention of the tourist and the stranger in Gulf waters."

# DeLaval cream separators



The new principles employed in the DE LAVAL machines render them unapproachable by any other make of separator. Every large dairy and factory concern in the United States uses exclusively the

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Especially valuable in Home Dairying. Send for new catalogue of Dairy Apparatus and Supplies.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., 9 and 11 Drumm Street, San Francisco, Cal. 65 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—Miss ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

If you live only for yourself you will have few people at your funeral.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Much motion of the tongue takes vitality from the brain.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A guilty conscience always thinks you are pointing your finger at it.

**Stops the Cough.**  
Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm cures in a day. Prescribed by all doctors and sold by all druggists. Guaranteed. 25c, 50c.

Keep your friends by keeping a full cupboard.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nothing is so base as ingratitude to one who has aided you.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Silence is generally too busy to talk much.

Children like cheering words.

## WINTER IS COMING BRINGING CATARRH

Every Catarrh sufferer dreads the coming of winter, for with the first breath of the "ice-king" this miserable disease is fanned into life and all the disgusting symptoms return. The nostrils are stopped up and the throat can be kept clear of mucous secretions only by continual hawking and spitting. Catarrh is a nuisance and source of annoyance, not only to the one who has it, but everybody else. The thick, yellow discharge from the head produces a feeling of personal defilement, and the odor of the breath is almost intolerable.

The catarrhal poison brings on stomach troubles and affects the Kidneys and Bladder. It attacks the soft bones and tissues of the head and throat, causing total or partial deafness, the loss of smell, and giving to the voice a rasping, nasal twang. No part of the body is secure from its ravages. Catarrh makes you sick all over, for it is a disease of the blood, and circulates all through the system, and for this reason, sprays, washes, inhalers, powders and salves have proven failures.

The way to cure Catarrh thoroughly and permanently is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy secretions that keep the membranes of the body inflamed, and nothing does this so surely and promptly as S. S. S. As long as the blood is poisoned with Catarrh matter the discharge of the miserable disease will continue. S. S. S. goes to the fountain source of the trouble and purifies and enriches the blood, and so invigorates and tones up the system that catching cold and contracting Catarrh is not so likely to occur. Keep the blood in order and winter's coming brings none of the discomforts of Catarrh.

Write us particulars of your case, and let our physicians help you get rid of this blood-tainting and stubborn disease. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

**SSS**

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

blood-tainting and stubborn disease. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## THE IRONY OF FATE

Incidents Where Men Have Sacrificed Their Lives for Politicians.

It is scarcely incentive to courtesy to learn that many lives have been lost through acts of politeness, but that such is sometimes the case was demonstrated when a man in New York was killed recently through giving up his seat in a car to a woman.

Adrian Ferre was riding in an Amsterdam avenue car on the day in question when a young woman entered and for a moment looking around for a seat. Ferre at once jumped up, and, taking off his hat, politely offered her his seat, an offer which was graciously accepted. Then the young man, unconscious of any danger, took a seat on the protection rail, and leaned out so far that a car going in an opposite direction and coming along at a smart pace, caught his coat, hurled the poor fellow to the ground, dragged him 100 yards, and injured him so severely that 10 minutes later he died in the Roosevelt Hospital a victim to politeness.

This accident recalls one of a similar nature which occurred in London a few years ago. It happened on one of those early days in spring when men and women scramble for the outside of the 'bus. When the vehicle reached Chelsea Town Hall on its way to the bank there was one place only on top. Two people reached the 'bus at the same moment, a man and a woman. The man stood aside and allowed the woman to ascend and occupy the outside seat. Then he stepped inside and found he was the only occupant. As the 'bus crossed Sydney street a frightened cab horse dashed down the road, butted its head through the windows of the 'bus, and sent the shaft of the vehicle with such terrific force into the back of the inside passenger that his spine was broken and he died instantly. At the inquest the woman, who was called among many others to give evidence, recognized the man to whose act of politeness she undoubtedly owed her life.

On the occasion of the fatal firework display which took place in the streets of New York, outside Madison Square Garden, one man at least lost his life through an act of courtesy to a woman sightseer. He had a good view of the display, and, being a tall man, obstructed the sight of his neighbors. One young woman facetiously remarked that she wished she had brought her stilts with her, as it was "terrable" to have to stand behind such a big man. The "big man," catching the observation, turned round and smilingly offered her his place, which was accepted. No sooner had they changed their respective positions than the accident occurred, and one of the rockets flew with deadly aim towards the spot on which the polite man stood, knocking him off his feet, and blowing part of his head away. The woman escaped without injury.

"Marching Through Georgia." Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

"Singularly enough the general never fancied the song which his name is inseparably connected with. He felt it misled the public about his achievements. Once at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee Sherman was so annoyed by the bands that he blurted out, 'I've got tired of that—song, Marching Through Georgia.' The battles I wish impressed on my countrymen are those of the campaign through the Carolinas. So it is that the march through Georgia is not the achievement that will hand his name down to posterity, but it will be the campaign he began after he reached Savannah and started through the Carolinas after Johnson."

Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, late speaker of the House of Representatives, who served with Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, said of him:

## 100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss EFFIE COLONNE, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

**WEATHERWISE IS THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S SLICKERS**

A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH.

There are many imitations. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

## Your Liver

Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CENTS OF DRUGGISTS OR R. F. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

ALFONSO WANTS TO LEARN.

But His Inquisitiveness Is Held In Restraint by Narrow Influences.

There is no question as to the qualities he possesses or as to his good intentions and high aspirations, says William E. Curtis in writing of the King of Spain. It is a pity that he cannot be relieved of the narrow influences that surround him and go out into the world. He has an ardent desire to visit the other capitals of Europe and recently confessed to an American caller that it was the height of his ambition to go to the United States and see Niagara Falls. But he sadly said that he feared he would never be able to do so. Whenever one of the European ambassadors visits him he invariably inquires the length of the journey to London, to Brussels or to Copenhagen, and how long it would take. He is quite inquisitive as to political events in other countries, and whenever he met the representatives of other European sovereigns who came to his coronation he asked many pertinent questions about their national affairs. While he is not thoroughly posted as to current events, because his tutors will not permit him to know certain things, like the assassination of McKinley and similar events, he reads the government organs of Madrid regularly and one or two of the French papers occasionally, and it is the duty of a clerk in the office of his private secretary to prepare for him every morning a summary of the day's events. This is done with great discretion. Care is taken to omit everything that could be construed as unfavorable to Spain. He has been much interested lately in the visit of the Italian King to Paris, and has determined to make a similar excursion, which may be arranged in the near future, because the two governments are now negotiating a treaty of alliance, and their relations might be considerably strengthened by an exchange of visits.

Engines Made to Pay.

James J. Hill has introduced a new economy out west on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroad systems. While it has caused the bookkeepers, trainmen and engineers much tribulation, it has been found to pay well.

Each engine on the system has a tab kept on its daily employment. In a book is kept the cost of that particular piece of machinery, and against it is charged every cent of expense for oil, for fuel, for repairs, for operation, and on the credit side is given what it earns each day, based on the tonnage hauled.

If engine No. 290 is found to be costing more for oil, fuel or repairs than engine No. 300 an investigation is at once instituted. The engineer is just asked to explain. The result is that No. 290 reforms. The same plan is to be extended to every car on the system, and the conductors and engineers who can make the best showing are down to get bonuses at the end of the year.

The sole idea is to secure better returns, and while the idea costs many thousands of dollars in execution, it has been found greatly to increase earning power while lessening expenses.

## Took the Chance.

In the lottery of seats Gen. Dick, of Ohio, has been one of the most unfortunate members of the House, having never yet secured a desirable seat. At the beginning of the Fifty-seventh Congress he was one of the very last Republicans called, and had to take the seat in the extreme southwest corner, the alternative being a seat in the "Cherokee strip" on the Democratic side. Later in the session he discovered that a fairly desirable seat on the Republican side was vacant, and after watching it for a week or so applied to the sergeant-at-arms.

"If no one else with a prior claim wants that seat," he said, "I think I'll take it."

"What, take that seat?" the sergeant-at-arms fairly shouted. "Why, man, there isn't a member of the House would have it. Two members who occupied that seat have died within the past year."

"I'll take it," promptly responded the Ohio member. "I had a blamed sight rather be dead than sit where I am."

He took the seat and survived that session and the next.

Helping the Clock.

Turning the clock back is a time-honored custom among belated husbands whose wives insist upon knowing what time it is when they get home, but a nimble-witted Kensington Benedict has gone the old custom one better, says a Philadelphia paper. The only clock in his establishment that strikes is a cuckoo clock, and as he came home after a night of it last week the clock was just in the act of striking 3. He knew his wife would be awake and would know what time it was. Like a flash he was seized with one of those inspirations that come to a man but rarely in a lifetime. As the clock struck 3 he took up the burden of its refrain and "cuckooed" nine more times in rapid succession. Being something of a mimic, the deception was perfect. "Was that 12 o'clock?" asked his wife. "Yes, darling," replied the husband. But just the same he was greatly relieved when she turned over and went to sleep.

Some genius should invent a flying machine that will enable a man to fly to the pinnacle of success without having to climb the ladder round by round.

It isn't an easy matter to see happiness through another man's eyes.

Born diplomats handle the truth with care.

Stake down a good home early in life and never pull up stakes.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Lee Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

No one likes to see you fall like the man who has fallen.

To Cure a Cough in One Day

Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm. Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. 25c, 50c. At all druggists.

Lessons are the things you have paid for.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,  
2,000 delicious Carrots,  
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,  
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,  
1,000 splendid Onions,  
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,  
1,000 glorious brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE.

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 2c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [P. C. L.]

A safe way to rear good children is to watch how our children do.

Why does your neighbor take such a delight in gossip?

Hot bread breeds dyspepsia.

## A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappears."

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

## MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Peru-na.

Other Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Peru-na.

DR. LLEWELLYN Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peru-na:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peru-na will cure you."

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peru-na in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peru-na occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession today. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances, who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peru-na, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peru-na is the best medicine I know of for coughs and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases."

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peru-na. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and the suffering."

Dr. M. C. Gee writes from 513 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.:

"Peru-na has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable

remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peru-na does.

Peru-na immediately invigorates the nerve centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Thousands have been cured of every form of pain and chiefly

## ST. JACOBS OIL

Every nook and corner of this and other countries has seen emblazoned the words

Stake down a good home early in life and never pull up stakes.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Lee Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

No one likes to see you fall like the man who has fallen.

To Cure a Cough in One Day

Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm. Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. 25c, 50c. At all druggists.

Lessons are the things you have paid for.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,  
2,000 delicious Carrots,  
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,  
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,  
1,000 splendid Onions,  
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,  
1,000 glorious brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE.

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 2c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [P. C. L.]

A safe way to rear good children is to watch how our children do.

Why does your neighbor take such a delight in gossip?

Hot bread breeds dyspepsia.

## A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for

# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## ... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

### BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

**GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.